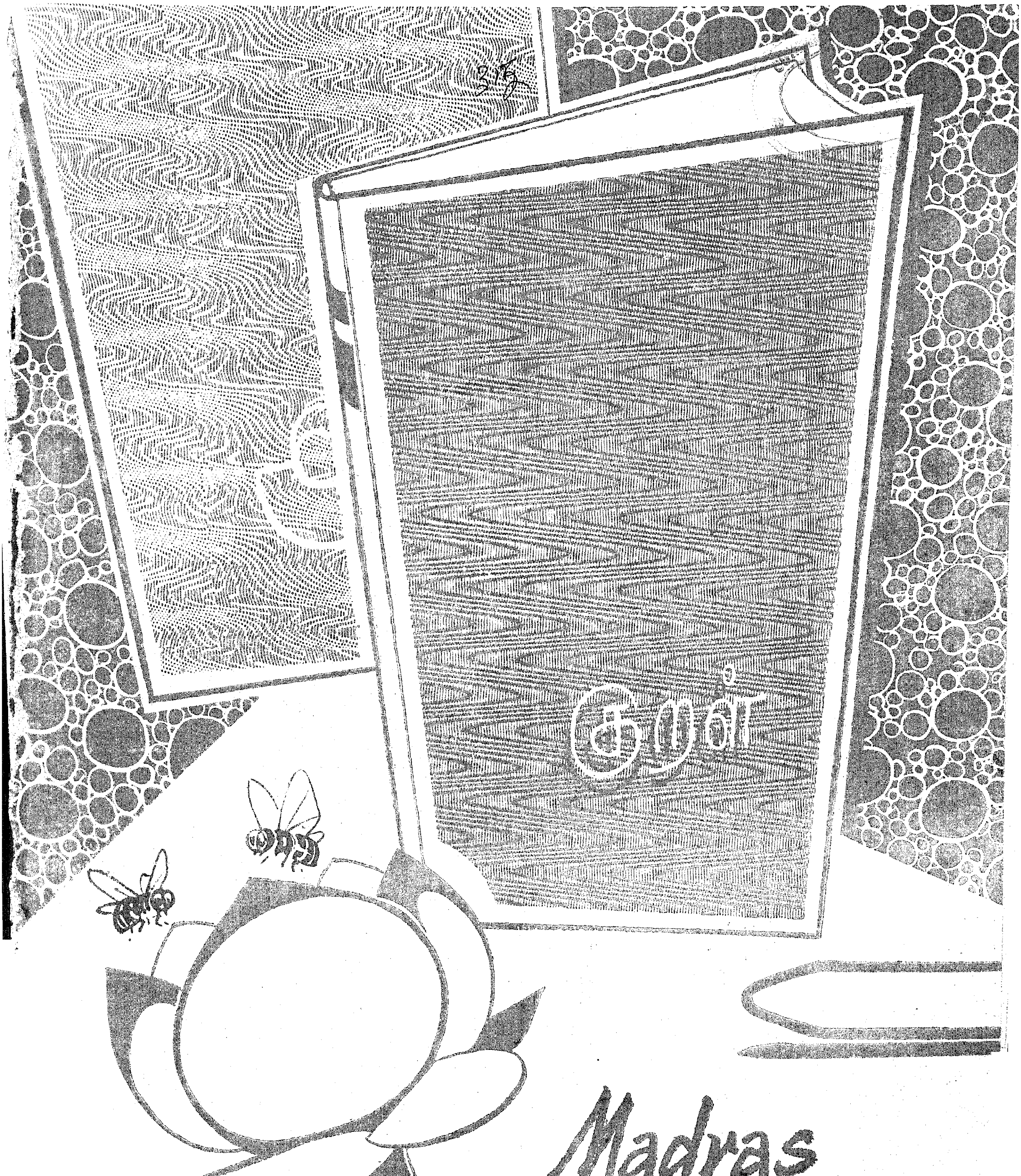
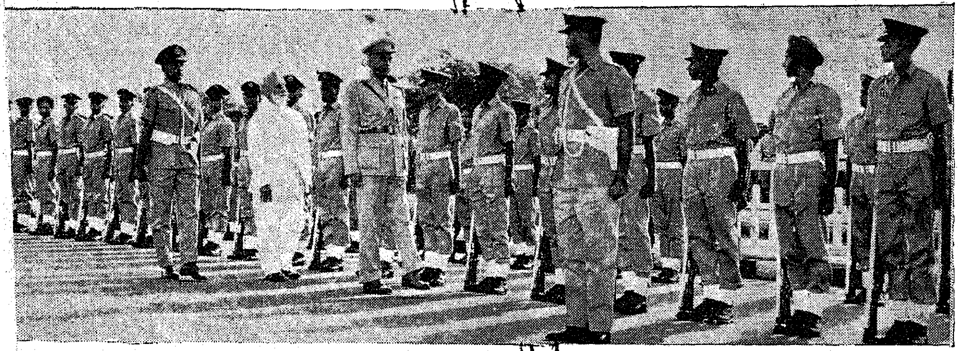


Madras Information

... Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in ...

INDEPENDANCE DAY CELEBRATIONS



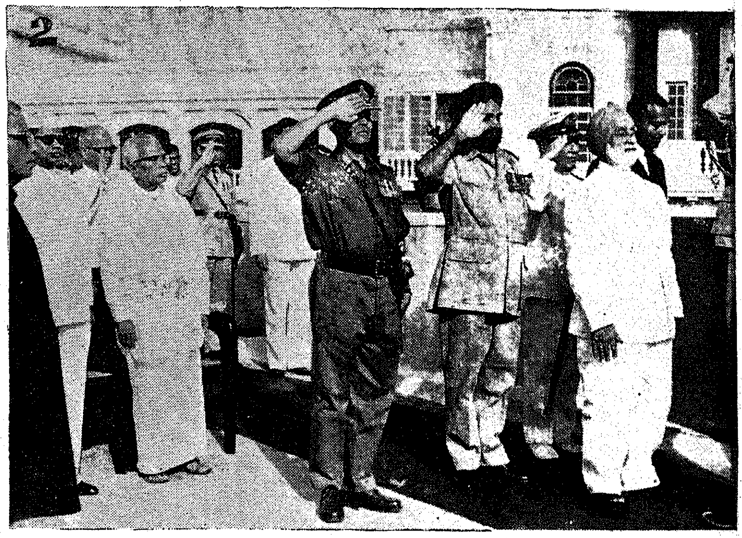
1. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, is inspecting the Guard of honour in front of Fort St. George, Madras.

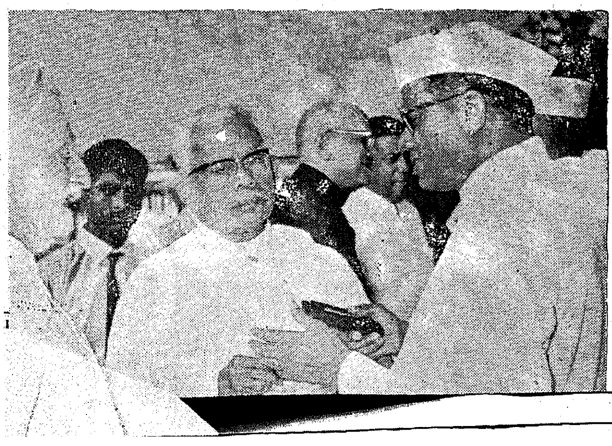
2. The Governor is taking salute.

3. Sri F. V. Arul, Inspector-General of Police, is being introduced to the Governor.

4. The Governor is chatting with the Chief Minister and the Union Industries Minister Sri Sanjivayya.

5. The Governor gave a party in the evening. He is seen with the Guests.





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MADRAS INFORMATION

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THIS MONTH'S COVER

India celebrates the fifth of September—the birth day of our President, Dr. Radhakrishnan—as the Teachers' Day. The teacher is the repository of the nation's future. It is he who is responsible for making the young acquire all the values, disciplines and knowledge that would enable them to help shape the future of India. The *Kural* which, as the fountainhead of wisdom and good conduct, has been guiding generations of young people through generations of teachers, will remain the eternal symbol of the Teacher.

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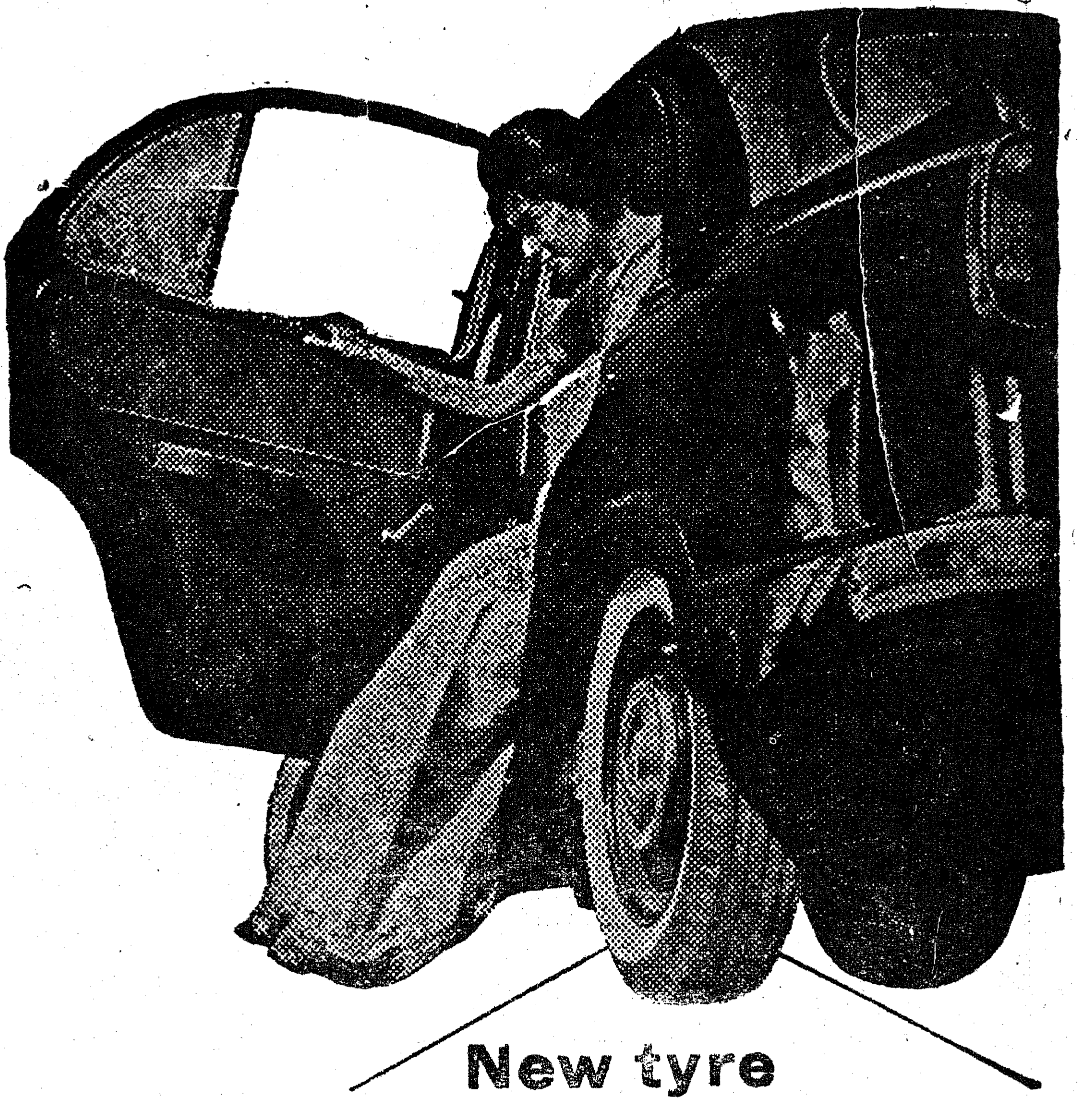

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TEACHERS

MAHATMA GANDHI

I believe in the ancient idea of teachers teaching for the love of it and receiving the barest maintenance. The Roman Catholics have retained that idea and they are responsible for some of the best educational institutions in the world. The Rishis of old did even better. They made their pupils members of their families, but in those days that class of teaching which they imparted was not intended for the masses. They simply brought up a race of real teachers of mankind in India. The masses got their training in their homes and in their hereditary occupations. It was a good enough ideal for those times.

Circumstances have now changed. There is a general insistent demand for literary training. The masses claim the same attention as the classes. How far it is possible and beneficial to mankind generally cannot be discussed here. There is nothing inherently wrong in the desire for learning. If it is directed in a healthy channel it can only do good. Without, therefore, stopping to devise means for avoiding the inevitable, we must make the best possible use of it. Thousands of teachers cannot be had for the asking, nor will they live by begging. They must have a salary guaranteed and we shall require quite an army of teachers; their remuneration cannot be in proportion to the intrinsic worth of their calling, but it will have to be in proportion to the capacity of the nation for payment. We may expect a steady rise as we realize the relative merits of the different callings. The rise must be painfully slow. There must therefore arise a class of men and women in India who will from patriotic motives choose teaching as a profession, irrespective of the material gain that it may bring them. Then the nation will not underrate the calling of the teacher. On the contrary, it will give the first place in its affection to these self-sacrificing men and women. And so we come to this that as our Swaraj is possible largely by our own efforts, so is the teachers' rise possible mainly by their own effort. They must bravely and patiently cut their way through to success.

THE GREATNESS OF TIRUVALLUVAR

Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, unveiled the portrait of Saint Thiruvalluvar in the Council Hall of the State Legislature on 6th August 1966. The following is the speech delivered by him on the occasion.

I deem it a great honour to be called upon by the Chief Minister to unveil a portrait of Thiruvalluvar in the Legislative Council Chamber. I understand that there is already a portrait of the saint in the Assembly Chamber. I welcome the idea of having a portrait in the Upper House as well and I congratulate the artist and the donor, the former on his skill and the latter on his large heart in making this thoughtful gift to an august body.

I suffer from the handicap of not knowing Tamil myself so as to enjoy and profit by the study of the *Thirukkural* in original. Still I count it a privilege to associate myself with this function which recalls to our minds Thiruvalluvar, the great sage of Tamilnad, and his immortal work *Thirukkural*. India is verily a land of sages and saints. Just as I could claim to have heard of Thiruvalluvar or Kamban of Tamilnad, you too can claim to have heard of Guru Nanak or Guru Gobind Singh, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu or Tulsidas, without knowing the languages in which they had spoken or written. This really shows that great men do not belong to this or that part of the country but to the world and their works are beyond the limitations of language and religion. Very rightly, Thiruvalluvar was described by Poet Bharati as "the gift of Tamilnad to the world."

Master Piece

The ancient wisdom of India is truly enshrined in illustrious works like *Thirukkural*. Rev. Dr. G.U. Pope who had himself translated the *Thirukkural* into English is reported to have observed: "I have felt sometimes as if there must be a blessing in store for a people that delight so utterly in compositions thus remarkably expressive of a hunger and thirst after righteousness". The well-known missionary Dr. Albert Schweitzer appreciated *Thirukkural* for its wealth of maxims and remarked: "There hardly exists in the literature of the world a book which contains such lofty maxims". I cannot improve upon what such great men have said about this masterpiece of wisdom.

I find that the subject-matter dealt with by Thiruvalluvar in 1,330 couplets presents a combination of idealism and practicality; and practically includes all that is fundamentally important in human affairs. He sought to reform society and re-shape it into one full of peace and happiness based on Dharma. We get an image of Thiruvalluvar from the *Thirukkural* as a man of the people—of simple tastes, transparent honesty, strong convictions and unprejudiced mind. The appeal that the *Thirukkural* makes is not only of a universal nature but has a validity for all ages and peoples. It is the duty of individuals and groups to study this guide book of ethics, and honour the author and his work by practicing in daily life what is taught by the sage.

Legislator's responsibilities

There is a special appropriateness in having a picture of Thiruvalluvar in the house of a legislature. We have adopted for ourselves the system of Parliamentary Democracy. It is on the representatives elected by the people and sent up to the legislatures that the success of our Parliamentary Democracy ultimately depends. If they are infused with a high sense of patriotism and set up noble standards and traditions of character, self-discipline, decency, decorum and dignity, all will be well with democracy.

If one is faced with a situation, he has only to turn to *Thirukkural* to find a word of advice and guidance. The saint warns that men should weigh their words in speaking before an audience. Self-restraint is a great virtue. How well Thiruvalluvar observes: " Self-control places one among the gods; lack of it leads one to the darkness of hell. There is no greater wealth than self-control; and loftier than a mountain is the greatness of one who practices self-control ". This is a lesson to every one of us.

The ideal of selfless service is exalted by Thiruvalluvar in these beautiful words—" Do not expect any return for the services done. What does the world give in exchange for the clouds that pour rain ?". It looks as though Thiruvalluvar wisely anticipated the heavy responsibility of people's representatives when he observes: " Begin your task after much deliberation. To think after launching action is to court to a grievous blunder ", for, as he proceeds to say, " even a good scheme falls through if we do not divine aright the disposition of men ".

In many languages

My learned friends here, must know much better than I do about Thiruvalluvar and *Thirukkural* and I have really no need to dwell at length on the saint and his teachings. Tamil is an ancient language with rich and varied literature dating back to several millennia to its credit. It is good that the great work of the saint has been translated in many languages. His message thus reaches a wider audience as his wise observations are of universal applicability.

The representatives of the people who are elected to various public bodies, have a great responsibility in guiding and shaping public opinion along right lines. Everyone can draw perennial inspiration from the words of wisdom of this remarkable sage in translating into practice the truths which he has succinctly narrated in his immortal work. Thiruvalluvar himself said: " Lack of reverence for the great, results in endless troubles and to follow in the footsteps of those that are greater than oneself is the crown of one's strength ".

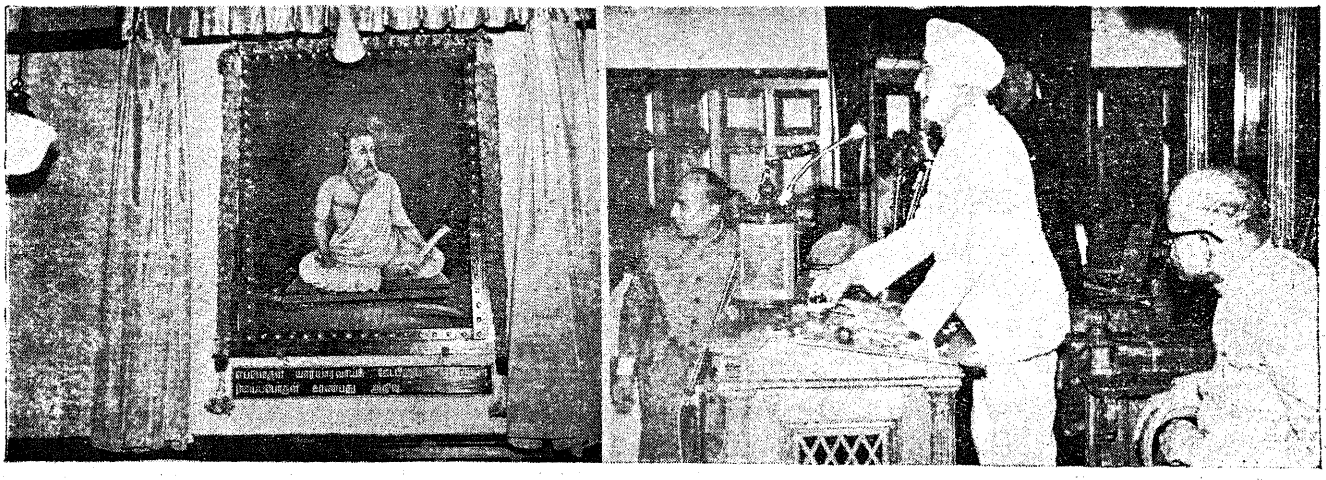
Sages like Thiruvalluvar come to us probably once in a century or so, to guide the people and lead them to their goal. They live a life of simplicity but their erudition illuminates mankind and radiates great virtue and wisdom. In this house of elders, I am sure the portrait of Thiruvalluvar will remind the occupants and the visitors, of the words of wisdom he uttered for the guidance and well-being of mankind.

May we all prove worthy of him and the heritage he has left behind for us.

I. C. F. SETS EXAMPLE

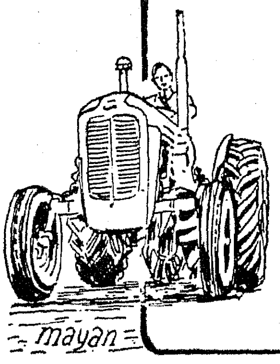
Enterprise and imagination, whenever applied, has, however, yielded handsome rewards. When the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur started production in 1955, *it took* 19,000 *man-hours to finish one rail coach ; today it takes* 8,519 *man-hours—the same as in Switzerland, and it is still falling. The main task is, therefore, to have the right men in the right places, with ample scope for initiative and innovation.*

Courtesy : " Yojana "



Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras is switching on the button to unveil the portrait of Saint Thiruvalluvar at Legislative Council Chamber, Madras, on 6th August 1966.

Lord Curzon Lecture :



Increasing Agricultural Production

PROFESSOR M. R. BALAKRISHNAN
[*F.A.O. Expert (Retired)*]

Three lectures were delivered by Professor M.R. Balakrishnan on 1st, 2nd and 3rd February 1966 under the auspices of the University of Madras for the Lord Curzon Endowment Lecture. On the first two days of Lecture, Professor M.R. Balakrishnan dealt with the world agricultural situation, and about F.A.O. technical assistance to many countries including his own work in that capacity in Thailand and Burma. On the third day, he talked about the situation in India, which alone, we are publishing.

At the present day, agriculture as a science and as an industry, has made such rapid strides, that it is difficult if not impossible to confine oneself to one particular aspect of it without referring to other branches that dovetail into it. And today again, not only the technician and the scientist, but also the general public have been caught by an awareness of the immensity and complexity of the problem that modern agriculture is. This awareness is reflected in the changed attitude of people in many countries to agriculture. The people of the world are now well seized of the fact which several years ago was voiced only by the knowledgeable few, that the *rate of increase of agricultural production* has not kept pace with the *rate of increase of the population.* Unless drastic and emergent measures are taken, humanity will have to face a crisis of unpredictable magnitude. No wonder, people have come to recognise, agriculture as a technical subject, even as engineering and medicine are, and today, we see the emergence of a technical approach to the problem.

Three Broad Lines

The subject will be approached along three broad lines—World Picture with relevant data, culled from F.A.O. reports, something about the work done in some countries with F.A.O. Technical Assistance, the technical work that is being done in a few countries which are paying tremendous attention and application to the subject and in the last and third portion the situation in India and about some ideas for improving the situation.

Various definitions of agriculture have been made from time to time. The simplest way to define it, is, as the result of work or labour on land. The application of labour should be such as to make the land produce *more* than it would by itself, without the application of that labour. The labour may be physical or mental, manual or mechanical, rational or empirical, each of these characteristics affecting production in different degrees. Of the three factors concerned in agricultural production, it is obvious that depending on the agricultural situation, *land* is of a fixed character. The other two, *Capital* and *Labour* are variable, but of the three, Labour is the most important and must find an expression in the *will* of the people to work and to make sacrifices to attain the objective. Labour properly applied, will even change the other two, Land and Capital favourably.

Early man's first needs were few and of short magnitude, and hence, work could be at a low efficiency level, even in the matter of producing what was needed from the land. Agriculture, the oldest human occupation, needed but little effort, but, even today it continues to occupy a predominant place in the economy of any

country, because, its primary function is to provide enough food for the people. In such a function, Land the fixed character, imposes, a restriction on production, whether it be food, or of raw materials for industries. We have, therefore, to answer the basic question : How much Land is available in the world and what is the population that has to be mained by it ?

World Population

Some half a dozen years ago, the population of the world was stated to be 2,800 millions or 2·8 billions. The estimates and forecasts furnished by the United Nations indicate that the world population is increasing at an alarming rate of 1·3 to 1·5 per cent every year. Based on this estimate, the population will be reaching today 300 million or the three billion mark. For some years more, the population of the world will be in the neighbourhood of this figure.

It is a genral rule, that a country enjoys a high standard of living, derived from agriculture, when more than three acres of land per inhabitant are cultivated. There is some difference of opinion among Economic experts on this ; some say that three acres are absolutely necessary, others state that even 2·5 acres would be enough, but all of them are agreed that anything *less than two acres* would lead to economic distress. Some countries in the past have secured for their population a high standard of living even with less than one acre. This is because, they had an early start when the population was low, and they could embark on the second stage of human welfare, namely, industrialisation which augmented their capital resources. At the same time, they had the aid of dependencies and colonies, whose land and labour recources they could draw upon, with the result that they had indirectly more land than was present in their own country. Their cases are only exceptions to the general rule that there must be *atleast two acres* for every individual. On this basis, three billion people of the world would require six billion acres of agricultural land. Are these available ?

World Agricultural Area

An examination of the total land area of the world and its distribution in the several regions shows that the total is 34·1 billion acres. Of these, forested land occupies 9·39 billions, while built-in area, and wasteland, and deserts absolutely unfit for cultivation, take up as much as 14·81 billions. These two together, totalling 24·2 billion acres, or 71 per cent of the total, constitute the *non-agricultural* area. The balance of 10 and odd billion acres form the *agricultural area.* Of these, pastures and meadowlands occupy six billions and the cultivated area at the present moment, is only 3·42 billions of acres. To these can be added another 1·33 billions which at present are not used, but are potential, in that they can be brought under cultivation gradually. Thus, 3·42 billions of acres, constitute all the agricultural area for the people of the world. We should not consider the area under pastures as area available for the people. Livestock maintenance which is important for human welfare, depends on this area and it will not be a wise or desirable policy to encroach into this area, although small adjustments can be made now and then. Thus, we come to the final result, that there are 4·7 billions of acres for 3 billion people, roughly 1·6 acres for each individual—a figure which falls short of the two acre limit set by the optimistic among the Economic Experts.

What about the several regions of the world ? Are any of them more favourably situated ? North America, Africa, and the U.S.S.R. are well above the three acre limit. Europe with its limited area, and Asia with its teeming population, have less than an acre. Oceania, on account of its low population, 17 millions, is better placed than Europe and Asia. But, all of its agricultural area of 0·02 billion acres is under cultivation and there is hardly any cultivable area, although, under pastures, it has 90 million acres which can now and then be brought under cultivation. When the population increase, Oceania will have the same handicap as Europe and Asia have today.

Regional study

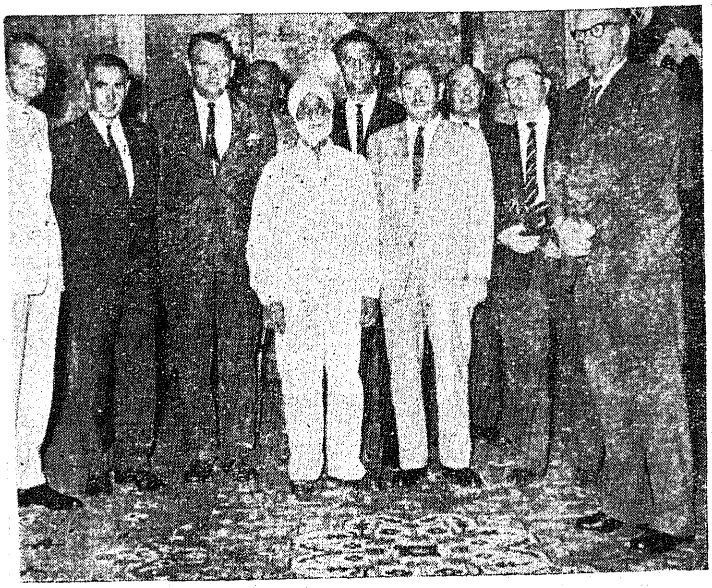
Twelve countries of the world have the fortune of having more than 3·0 acres per capita (Table 1).

TABLE 1

COUNTRIES WITH MORE THAN THREE ACRES PER CAPITA

Country.	*Per capita area.*
Congo	9·5
Liberia	9·0
Iraq	6·6
Canada	6·3
Australia	6·1
Libya	5·5
Chile	4·7
Iran	4·5
Sierra Leone	4·4
Uruguay	3·8
Argentina	3·7
Cambodia	3·7

Of these, Canada and Australia with over six acres each, and U.S.S.R. (not shown in table) are already in the forefront of agricultural development with a proper planning and a technical approach. They will continue to be in the vanguard for quite a long time to come. How far the countries which have the initial advantage of high per capita area, will make maximum use of that advantage, depends not only on scientific planning but also on their future political set up and stability to carry out long term plans.



The Australian Parliamentary Delegation with the Governor of Madras Sardar Ujjal Singh.

Seven countries of the world have between three and two acres per capita. All these have great potential, particularly the U.S.A. In this country, which has nearly 3·0 acres, the application of science and of mechanisation to production, has produced outstanding results, taking it beyond the level of countries which have more than three acres. And it is in a position to have surplus production today and make it available for countries with less production.

Poverty of Land

Thirty countries have between two and one acres and another 28 less than one acre. Thus, of the 79 countries, for which data have been collected, only 21 countries have more than 2·0 acres. To these 21, may be added another eight which have the world average of 1·6 acres. Fifty countries of the world have an agricultural area available for production of less than 1·6 acres, figure obtained for the world, a figure low enough. Thus, the picture emerges clearly. *The malady the world is suffering from, is first and foremost, poverty of land.* It is well to remember that in making these calculations, not only the cultivated area at present has been taken into account but also the cultivable area, which in many countires, is only slowly coming under cultivation or is being neglected altogether. If, only the cultivated area is considered, the position will be more depressing still.

Looking at these figures as they stand, one is mystified to see how some countries with high areas are economically not so high up, while others with smaller areas are in the economic forefront. As illustrations, Congo which heads the list with over nine acres, and New Zealand with but 0·07 acre per individual may be taken. Congo has not yet properly and fully utilised its agricultural potential. The low efficency of labour has nullified the advantages of land and affected the production of capital. Its population also at present is low, but development both agriculturally and industrially is bound to take place in the future, with increasing pressure. In such development, other more advanced countries have a great part to play by giving a sane and healthy lead to a solution of its political problems and to the establishment of politcal stability. This lead must arise from a feeling of *oneness of the world* and recognition of the basic fact that the strength of a chain depends on its weakest link. Congo and many other similarly situated countries have a significant part to play in contributing to the future welfare of humanity on the agricultural front.

Hard Work

New Zealand with that small area of 0·07 acre per individual, has assured for its people, a very enviable standard of living. It enjoys the highest nutritional level among all the nations of the world, with an intake of more than 4,000 calories for each citizen. Livestock maintenance and the promotion of the dairy industry have secured for them this position, an instance of the importance of pastures and the undesirability of encroaching into that area. Wherever land was unsuitable for raising crops, the New Zealanders have reserved for their livestock and their maintenance. In addition, the people are very active and industrious and never spare themselves when hard work is needed. They have attained a high level of nutrition. Milk and mutton are as important to them as cereals, pulses and other produce from the land. The intrepid New Zealanders have recognized this to the extent of not only feeding themselves adequately but exporting surplus to other countries! The application of labour at a high level of efficiency has enabled them to make maximum use of land and add to the Capital.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Ireland, U.K. Italy and Denmark among the European countries, Japan in Asia and Egypt in Africa are all countries which have per capita area less than the world average, yet they have a high reputation of hardwork and progress not only in industry but also in agricultural production. With larger areas they are capable of adding substiantially to the world output. Their examples should inspire countries with larger areas to rise to their full height and help to drive away the spectre of hunger and poverty.

With this chronic shortage of land, what is the hope for the future world? One possible way is to increase productivity. Area and productivity are involved as components in an arithmetical product, which is production. A high level of productivity will help to counter-balance the limitations of reduced area. Is the world at present producing enough to meet the need of three billion people? Let us, again have a world picture, first with cereals, the basic human diet.

Table 2 shows the world production of all cereals and the percentage contribution from each region of each cereal. Rice, maize and wheat in the order named, from the chief cereals of the world, contributing 71 per cent of the world total. The other grains barley, millets, oats and rye constitute the remaining 29 per cent.

TABLE 2

WORLD CEREAL PRODUCTION IN MILLION TONS

Regional-wise

Region	*Production*	*Percentage*
Europe	125	17
N. & C. America	188	25
S. America	32	4
Asia	367	49
Africa	38	5
Oceania	6	0·8
Total ..	756	

Cereal-wise

Cereal	*Production*	*Percentage*
Rice	215	29
Wheat	159	21
Maize	164	22
Barley	75	10
Millets	71	9
Oats	52	7
Rye .. .. .. :	20	2
	756	

Among the regions, Asia contributes nearly half the world total, chiefly because it is the main region growing rice, which occupies the top position among the cereals. North America comes second with 25 per cent and Europe third with 17 per cent. The contribution of South America and Africa is very little being only four and five per cent. It is worth noting the performance of Europe. Its agricultural area is 297 million acres excluding the U.S.S.R. which has not been included in the above tables for cereal production. Against this area of Europe, South America with 316 millions and Africa, with 897 millions make a total of over 1,200 millions of acres. Thus, Europe's total is only one-third of that of South America and Africa combined, but its production is 125 million tons while South America and Africa together produce only 70 millions, a little more than half of Europe's total. To produce atleast up to Europe's level, these two regions must produce 160 millions tons, that is more than double their present output. And, if they succeed in going beyond Europe's present productivity, to that extent, they will swell the world total, to one million tons instead of the present 756 million tons. Is it such a difficult target to reach? This clearly indicates what great potential these regions have for saving the world from hunger. All eyes will be turned to them and all advanced countries have a duty to discharge in seing that they get the technical assistance and aid for translating their potential into benefit for the world.

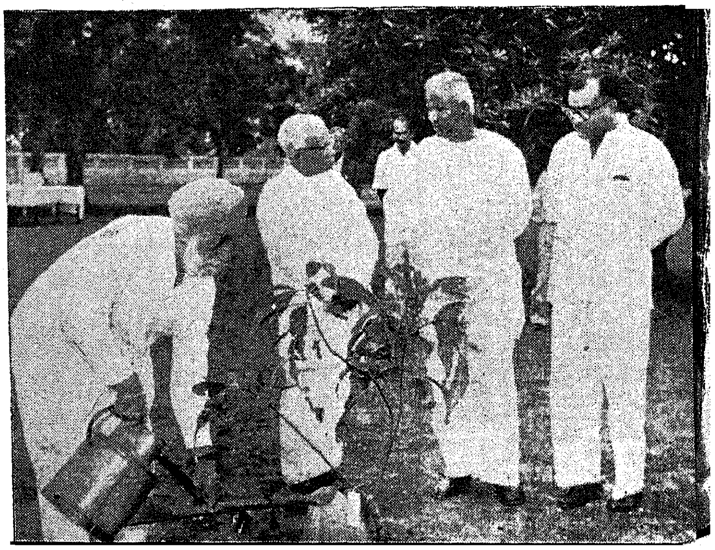
How great is the difference between the potential of some countries and the performance of others, can be seen from the Table 3. In fact, the world cereal total of 756 million tons is produced in a major measure by only a few countries. Table 3 shows the countries with over 10 million tons of cereals every year. Their actual contribution is also seen.

TABLE 3

COUNTRIES WHICH PRODUCE OVER 10 MILLION TONS OF CEREALS EVERY YEAR

Country	*Production*
U.S.A.	148
China	108
India	72
Canada	31
France	19
Pakistan	18
Germany	17
Japan	17
Italy	14
Argentina	13
Indonesia	13
Brazil	12
Poland	11
Turkey	11
Total	506
Percentage of world total ..	66

Vanamahotsava Ceremony for 1966 was celebrated at Raj Bhavan, Guindy on 1st August 1966. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for Home and Sri N. S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Co-operation participated. The Governor is watering a sapling planted by him.



The Administrative Reforms Committee set up by the Government of India visited Madras in August. The Madras Chief Minister gave a party at Rajaji Hall, Madras. He is seen chatting with Sri Morarji Desai, Chairman of the Commission.

These are 1,958 figures. Recently, all countries have increased their production, for example, U.S.A. is reported to have produced 184 million tons. But as, correspondingly the world total has also increased, the position and importance of these fourteen countires have not altered much and they still continue to be the bulksuppliers of the world.

The total of these countries' production is 506 million tons which is 66 per cent of the world total of 756 million tons.

Not all the countries mentioned in the table have, however, recorded high acre yields, but the total production is made up by the areas they have. For example, the contribution of China and India to the world total is due to their large areas. This can be seen by a reference to tables 4, 5, and 6 which show countries with high acre yields of the cereals; neither China nor India find a place in those tables.

TABLE 4

COUNTRIES WITH HIGH AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF RICE—OVER 2,500 POUNDS

Country	*Yield in pounds*
Spain	5,220
Egypt	4,840
Australia	4,770
Japan	4,320
Yugoslavia	3,350
U.S.A.	3,280
Peru	3,240
Argentina	2,880
Venezeula	2,700
Taiwan	2,520
World average	1,636
India average	1,443

TABLE 5

COUNTRIES WITH HIGH AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF WHEAT—OVER 2,000 POUNDS.

Country	*Yiled in pounds*
Denmark	3,600
Netherlands	3,240
Belgium	2,880
Ireland	2,800
U.K.	2,790
New Zealand	2,610
Japan	2,070
Egypt	2,160
World average	1,044
India average	657

TABLE 6

COUNTRIES WITH HIGH AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF MAIZE—OVER 2,000 POUNDS.

Country	*Yield in pounds*
Belgium	3,870
Canada	3,060
Japan	2,790
U.S.A.	2,610
Austria	2,520
France	2,430
Italy	2,430
Netherlands	2,270
Egypt	2,000
World average	1,476
India average	666

Table 4 shows eleven countries yielding over 2,500 pounds of rice per acre. Spain leads with over 5,000 pounds. Egypt, Australia and Japan with over 4,000, Yogoslavia and Peru with over 3,000, Argentina, Venezeula and Taiwan with over 2,000 are the other countries with high yields per acre. By comparison, India's yield isonly, 1,400 which is even less than the world average of 1,636.

Productivity

As regards wheat (Table 5), Denmark and Netherlands lead with over 3,000 pounds, Belgium, U.K., Ireland, New Zealand and Egypt follow over 2,000. India's average is only 657 pounds while the world average is 1,044. The Maize (Table 6) gives a similar picture, with nine countries, Belgium, Canada, Japan, U.S.A., Austria, France, Italy and Egypt all producing over 2,000 pounds per acre.

One point will be clear from a study of these tables. Among the large countries, U.S.A., Canada, and Australia figure as countries of high yield. But it is the small countries of Europe, like Belgium, Ireland—U.K., and

Netherlands, and even New Zealand from Oceania which obtain pride of place by their performance. Japan and Egypt, also countries with small areas per capita find a place in all the three tables—Rice, Wheat and Maize—and deserve special notice. In addition, the European countries, and Japan in Asia, also produce high yields of barley and oats, cereals which have not been included in the tables.

High acre-yields

What are the reasons for the high acre-yields of these countries ? One obvious reason is that all these countries have irrigation facilities. But more important is the fact that intensive cultivation methods, *based on scientific knowledge obtained by research*, are being followed in these countries. *Mechanisation* of operations also helps to promote the efficiency of production programmes. Further, with small areas and the need to survive, there is a stimulus for hard work and application. The people of these countries are well known for their industry and their keen desire to make Mother Earth give the maximum yield under the given conditions. It is an instance of the maximum utilisation of *Labour* over number of years, that has considerably enhanced the capital, although the other factor land, has more or less remained constant. The increased capital enables still greater utilisation of a *disciplined, enthusiastic and willing labour.*

The data presented in the above tables are average yield . There have been instances of high record yields by individual farmers. For example, a few years ago, an Australian farmer produced a yield of 5½ tons of rice, that is, 12,000 pounds per acre. In Japan, yields of 10,000 pounds are recorded. Even in India farmers taking part in crop competitions have produced yields of 6,000 and 8,000 pounds. If in spite of this, the average yields are low, it only means that for every high yield, there are perhaps tens and hundreds of low-yield performances, which bring down the average. The world average is about 1,100 pounds per acre for all cereals combined. This is about one-fourth of the average of high yielding countries. These again, are half or one-third of the individual records produced. The world average is thus, only one-tenth of the potential. This is the gap that has to be covered and that has to be planned for.

Possible Measures

There is another point, namely the calculations for *per capita area* were made on the total area *available*. But the production data for the cereals were obtained only from the actual area under cultivation. When all the cultivable area is also brought under cultivation, the world production will also correspondingly increase.

Thus, bringing the cultivable area under production and increasing the yield per acre are the obvious solutions for meeting any world shortage. With the data presented, let us see the possibilities of accomplishing this. No doubt, the increasing population has made us take a grim and desparate view. Is there need for such a view ? Is it not possible with a measure of our present performance and future possibilities, to plan an all-world campaign, to banish the threat that is hovering over humanity like a Democle's sword. A few features that can guide the plan to take shape are discussed below.

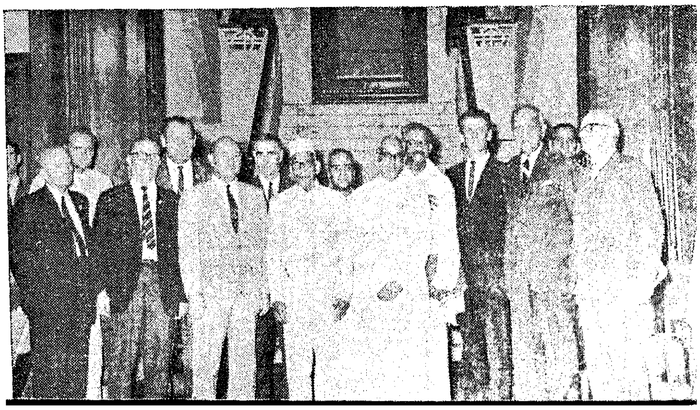
The total cultivated area of the world is 3·4 billion acres ; and the area under cereals alone, for which the world total is 756 million tons, is 1·39 billions. Thus, cereals occupy 40 per cent of the total cultivated area. Agriculture's primary function is to provide food and therefore, food crop like cereals deserve and need more than a 40 per cent representation. It must be atleast 50 per cent to have a balance between cereals and other crops. If this is done as the first step, the yield of 756 million tons will go up to 830 million tons.

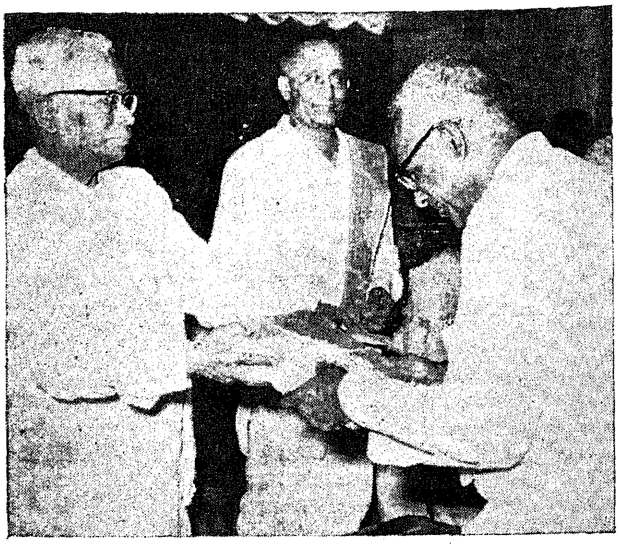
Raising world production

There are 1·3 billion acres of cultivable area. The next step is to bring half of this or 0·65 billion acres, immediately under cultivation for cereals only. The new area added, at the present rate of production, would produce 420 million tons bringing the world total to 1,250 million tons or 1·3 billion tons. Thus, by taking more area from the present or cultivated area and bringing half the cultivated area alone under the cereal cultivation, there is the possibility of raising the present world total from 756 million tons to 1,250 million tons, a 66 per cent increase.

What are the potentialities of increasing productivity? The average yield per acre of all cereals combined, is only one-tenth of the potential. To attain this, atleast in the near future, is certainly not possible. But even a pessimist will admit that a two-fold or three-fold increase is within reach. That would mean 2·5 to 3·5 million tons of cereals, which is four times the present production of the world. Possibility is one thing. But

The Australian Parliamentary Delegation which paid a visit to Madras recently, is with the Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council Sri M. A. Manickavelu and the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly Sri S. Chellapandian.





The Madras Chief Minister is presenting "Thevaram" records to South Indian Temples and Schools in Delhi. Sri C. R. Pattabiraman, Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, is also seen in the picture.

performance is another. What is wanted first is a perfect understanding between countries of the world. Today with international tension in many parts of the world, understanding between nations seems a difficult thing to achieve. Steps taken by a world organisation like the United Nations, the nations can be united for a common and noble purpose, namely the banishment of hunger from the world. At least that seems to be the only hope for the world with its increasing population. In spite of all the tension, there is a greater understanding everywhere and a desire for Universal Peace. One has travelled far from the days of Cain and Abel. No longer would human beings so low stoop as to capitalise on the hunger of their brethern.,With such an understanding, and a plan put into effect immediately, it is possible to reach this target indicated in the course of five to ten years. Utopian, it may seem but is it not necessary that the people of the world come together for this object, pool all their resources and prove that Man is really the highest and noblest of God's creations ?

Other Agricultural Commodities

Not only as regards cereals, but even in other crops, India produces less than what her contribution to the world's total should be. The cultivated area in India is 25 per cent of the world's cultivated area. So, she must produce at least 25 per cent of the world total in other crops.

But it is seen that only of pulses groundnut, sesamum, jute and tea, she produces more than 25 per cent of the world total. This is likely to make it seem that atleast in some crops, she is producing her due share. This is not so. The true picture is given not by taking the percentage of total cultivated area but the percentage of cultivated area under each crop. An examination reveals that the cultivated area under cereals is 15 per cent of the world area under cereals, but her production is only 9·9 per cent of the world total. Only in Tea, her production is more, on the basis of area cultivated and produce obtained.

How low her production is brought out by another comparison. On the assumption that produce is assembled at a central place and divided between all the individiualsof the population, the world citizen gets more than the Indian citizen, who has the consolation that he has no more pulses to consume. The difference between the world citizen and the Indian citizen is shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7

AVAILABLE PER HEAD OF POPULATION PER YEAR—IN POUNDS

Product.	*World.*	*India.*
Cereal grains	56·8	40·3
Sugar Centrifugal	28	13
Sugar non-centrifugal	4	15
Sweet potato, Yams	54	7
Cassava	47	10
Pulses	19	42

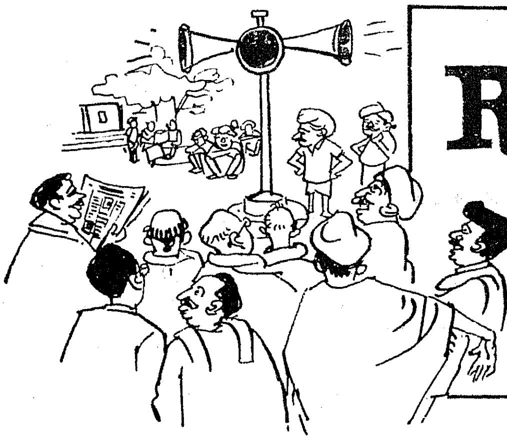
All this pinpoints India's low productivity, and the need for greater effort on scientific lines, Then alone can she take her place among the countries of the world as a developed and an advanced nation. Because her acre yields are even less than the world average, her efforts should be much more intense. If the world average has to be doubled, India's yields should be increased four or five times. Then alone she can contribute substantially in improving the world average from its present low level.

Courtesy : The Madras Journal of Agriculture.

AIM OF EDUCATION

And when it is remembered that the primary aim of all education is, or should be, the moulding of the character of pupils, a teacher who has a character to keep need not lose heart.

MAHATMA GANDHI



Radio's Role on Food Front

Lending a helping hand to the silent revolution sweeping the countryside are the farm broadcasts. The broadcasts serve as a two-way link, taking to the farmer in the field the fruits of agricultural research and feeding back to Government his difficulties and problems. As a follow-up of this feed-back, the problems are looked into by experts and the solutions suggested by them are conveyed to the farmer.

Radio Rural forums scattered all over the country there are 12,918 of them–are partners in this national endeavour on the agricultural front. So are the Farm and Home Units started in June this year for offering direct educational support to the Intensive Agricultural Programme initiated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Two Lakhs Queries Answered

Every Tuesday, and Friday 34 main stations and four auxiliary centres of All India Radio beam special programmes for the agriculturists in their regions. The programmes are based on the calender of current farm operations and are an intimate, heart-to-heart dialogue with the object of giving tips to the farmer for his field activity in the next week or two. For example, when the sowing time of Taichung Native I drew near, the radio station of the region gave a fund of advance information: Where the seed was available, how it was to be treated and when and how it was to be sown.

The subject of the broadcast is made known to the Forums in advance. At each Forum on the day of the broadcast, a convener, selected from among the farmer members, arranges discussion on the subject, both before and after the broadcast. He collects the doubts and difficulties expressed by the members and transmits them post-haste to the Radio station where the planners take immediate action to furnish solutions with expert help. Most of the questions from the farmers pertain to fertilisers, pesticides, or their anxiety to obtain a higher yield from their farm.

During the year 1964–65, All India Radio answered 179,867 questions forwarded by the Radio Rural Forums. More than 80 per cent of the questions related to agricultural and allied subjects; the rest dealt with topics like health and hygiene. There are numerous instances to show this intimate dialogue between the broadcaster and the farmer has contributed to the economic and social welfare of agriculturists, who constitute some 80 per cent of the country's population.

Self-sufficiency by 1970-71

A farmer of Nutakki village in Guntur district used the pesticide suggested in a Forum programme and saved his crop of chillies. His earning as a result was Rs. 1,800 per acre. In another case, the convener of a Forum was the first to convey information about the prevalence of malaria in a particular village. Timely medical aid saved many lives. Farm experts pay periodical visits to the field to give practical demonstration of the use of certain implements and to offer on-the-spot solutions to problems faced by the farmers.

No wonder these Forums designed as listening-cum-discussion-cum-action groups have been welcomed as "the most significant experiment in productive developmental communication that has hitherto been tried."

The Farm and Home Units are an extension of the forum idea and pursue it more intensively and extensively. To defy the moody monsoon, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has embarked upon a new programme of concentrating upon intensive agricultural production in about 32·5 million acres with assured water supply. The vigorous implementation of the programme is expected to yield an additional 25 million tonnes of foodgrains by 1970–71. Under this High

Yielding Varieties Programme, the farmers will be supplied with improved seeds, implements, fertilizers, pesticides and given credit and other facilities.

The inputs are important, but equally, if not more important is for the farmer to know what to do with them, how to use them. It is here the radio can play an important role. Communication with the farmer, communication of new ideas and of the new programmes, is essential for the success of the Grow More Food drive.

To serve the Package Districts, ten Farm and Home Units have already gone on the air. They are at Delhi, Varanasi, Jullundur, Sambalpur, Patna, Raipur, Vijayawada, Poona, Tiruchirapalli and Tiruchur. Six more Units will be set up soon.

Each of the Units feeds a homogeneous agricultural area. The programmes are problems-oriented and offer technical information in simple, non-technical language. They are timed to suit crop seasons in specific agricultural regions.

Field reporters of All India Radio go round the region and talk to the farmers in the fields and at home. The farmers are encourged to come out with the problems they face in their day-to-day work. The questions they put and the doubts they raise are recorded and replies furnished by experts are included in subsequent broadcasts. Successful farmers are brought to the microphone to relate their experience for the benefit of their colleauges engaged in increasing farm yield.

Radio set for every village

Simultaneously, care is taken to ensure listening facilities for the farmers. Already 200,000 listening sets have been distributed among farmers. The target by the end of the Fourth Plan, is to give a set to each of the 560,000 villages. In view of complaints that some of these sets are not functioning, the State Information Ministers, at their recent conference, were requested to ensure proper maintenance of every set. Under a UNESCO gift coupon scheme, it is proposed to supply over 6,000 Village Level Workers with listening sets with the two-fold purpose of keeping them abreast of new techniques and encouraging them to form discussion groups.

ART EXHIBITION

The students and staff of the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakonam arranged an exhibition of Drawings, Painting and Sculptures in the premises of the Institution on the eve of the Independance Day, which was later inaugurated by Sri Kasiraman, Chairman of the Municipal Council. Sri A. R. Ramaswamy, M.L.A., an old student of the same Institution hoisted the National flag. A large gathering witnessed variety entertainments staged by the students on the occasion. Sri A. R. Ramaswamy exhorted that the Government have been doing its best in the interest of the people. The Kumbakonam School is an example of how best the Government could help by running it. Sri Kasiraman, emphasised the need of cultural development and the duty of the public. He added that the Municipality would be pleased to give its lands on the outskirt for the development of this institution. Sri Krishna Rao, the Vice-Principal of the Institution, explained that the staff have proved their worth in serving the institution and bringing it to a level as to arrange an Art Exhibition within one year of its life. The exhibition contained posters and calenders designed by the artists of the State and also art work of students and staff.

The work done by A. Alphanse of "Fishermen on a stormy sea" was the heighlight of the exhibition. R. Varadharajan's sculptural pieces and graphic art works were of interest. Selvaraj, a deaf mute young boy, 15 years old, had done excellent work of toy elephants and horses in clay. Sivaganesan's Rengoli work on the floor with multicolour flour powders was very attractive and contemporary. R. Krishna Rao's "Kalinga"—a piece in graphic arts was interesting.

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India's Population Problem

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar

What are the relevant facts about India's population ? Perhaps the most significant fact about a population is its rate of growth. But before we look at the rate of growth of India's population, let us take a brief glance at the rate of world population growth.

It has now been estimated on the basis of fragmentary and scattered evidence that the human population on this planet, about one million years before Christ was about 125,000. This number increased very slowly, in fact so slowly that numbers were almost stationary for long stretches of time. High birth rates were almost matched by high death rates.

But by 1650 the Modern Age began. By 1750 the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions had made headway in England and Europe, and by 1850 had spread to the United States of America. And by 1850 the world's population increased to one billion or 1,000 million. In other words, it took about one million years for man to multiply to one billion in 1850. This was a very slow rate of growth indeed.

Modern age

The Western Europe and America began to enjoy the health revolution—asepsis, sanitation, hygiene and vaccination had come to stay. And death rates began to fall. And the world population reached the second billion by about 1925. That is, while it took about a million years to reach the first billion, it took only about 75 years to reach the second billion. By now the Health and Scientific revolutions were underway in most parts of the world, including parts of the under-developed world. And it took only about 35 years for the world population to reach the third billion in 1960 ; And today the world's population is about 3·3 billion. This is why we call this phenomenal growth the world population explosion.

What about the future growth of the world's population ? The United Nations estimates that at the current rate of increase, the world might have about 6·4 billion people by 2,000 A.D. This date is only 34 years away. That is, the world population may well double itself in the next 34 years.

Today about 120 million infants are born every year. And for every two infants born, one person dies. And so the world adds annually about 60 million people every year. It is at this rate of increase that the world will have doubled its present population in 2000 A.D.

In the world today India ranks second in population numbers (Communist China tops the list with about 750 million) and we are seventh in land area. Today India claims about 15 per cent of the world's population on 2·4 per cent of the world's total land area. For instance, although India is only about two-fifth the size of the continental United States, She shelters about two and a half times the United States' population.

India in 1891

In 1891 India's population (adjusted to the present area) was 236 million. In 1921, three decades later, the population had increased to 251 million—only a 15 million increase in 30 years because of epidemics and famine. During this period cholera and plague took an annual total of millions of deaths. During the next thirty years, 1921–1951, the population increased not by another 15 million but by 110 million. And during the last single decade, 1951–1961, the population increased by 78·1 million. Today our population is estimated to be around 485 million increasing annually by about 12 million.

What are the factors behind this great increase in numbers ? The country's rapid population growth can be explained in terms of the nation's relatively high birth rate and rapidly declining death rates. These in themselves are products of such demographic features as age and sex composition.

Age and sex are the two basic, biological characteristics of a population that exercise considerable influence on the various aspects of the composition and structure of a population. The importance of the age composition is obvious. A person's age is the decisive factor in such questions as the age at which a person can or must enter school, enter the labour force, exercise the franchise, get married, retire from work and so on. The age structure has direct repercussions on the death and

marriage rates, the economic and occupational composition of a population and certain cultural and social activities of a community.

According to the 1961 census 40·2 per cent of the population was in the 0–14 age group, 47·9 per cent in the 15–49 and 11·9 per cent in the 50 and over age groups. Thus young and more fecund people predominate in the population, which means that population numbers are bound to increase at an even higher rate than in the past. This also means that a relatively large burden rests on the productive active population which is small in relation to the unproductive segments of the population, at both ends of the scale.

Sex ratio

As for the sex ratio, it has equally important socio-economic bearings. The sex ratio, which is affected by past fertility, mortality and migration plays an important role in determining birth and death rates of a community. Females generally have a lower death rate than males because nature has equipped them better to meet disease, for biologically it is man, and not woman, who is the weaker vessel. Also because males are usually in more hazardous occupations, at least in more civilised societies. If the females, therefore, constitute less than half the total population, the crude death rate will be affected unfavourably. Secondly, the sex ratio affects both the marriage rate and the number of legitimate births. Thirdly, an adverse sex ratio, in the sense of relative scarcity of females, may sometimes lead to prostitution and other social problems.

The sex ratio in India, that is the number of females per 1,000 males, has been in the last six census years as follows :—963, 953, 940, 934, 947 and 941 females per 1,000 males. The relative scarcity of females or the excessive masculinity of the Indian population has always been a significant feature of the Indian population.

Several economic, social and purely demographic characteristics of India's population are relevant to any serious discussion of the dynamics of India's population. But for want of time only a few of the more important aspects can be touched upon here briefly.

As a result of the unprecedented population increase during the last decade, the density of population per square mile increased from 312 persons per square mile in 1951 to 370 in 1961. Of the 16 States (including Union Territories) Kerala ranks highest with a density of 1,127 per square mile, followed by West Bengal with 1,032.

Kerala has always been a crowded region and it maintains its status despite a slow rate of natural increase in comparison with other States, and relatively increasing migration from Kerala to other parts of the Indian Union. West Bengal's difficulties are traceable both to a large natural increase and an almost daily influx of displaced persons as well as refugees from East Pakistan, Nepal and Tibet, and immigrants from other parts of the country, particularly Bihar and Assam.

As for literacy, according to the 1961 census, only 28·3 per cent of the population aged 5 and over were literate (and 24 per cent for all age groups). The corresponding figure for 1951 was 19·2. Thus the literates have increased, but the illiterates have increased much more in view of the great increase in population over the decade.

Literacy in the rural areas is low, for in 1961 only 23·5 per cent of males and 7·5 per cent of females in the rural areas were literate, and the rural population is 82 per cent of the total population of the country. Of the urban population, who have better and more educational opportunities, 31·2 per cent of the males and 22·5 per cent of the females were literate. Compared to the earlier census years, the gap between the male and female literacy levels seems to be widening.

Among the States the percentage for literacy of all age groups and both sexes was highest in Kerala with 46·8, followed by Madras and Gujarat with 31·4 and 30·5 respectively. Literacy rates are lowest among the Hindi-speaking States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. A comparison of the literacy levels among the States between 1951 and 1961 shows that Madras has scored the highest increase (9·4 per cent) while West Bengal registered the least increase (5·1 per cent).

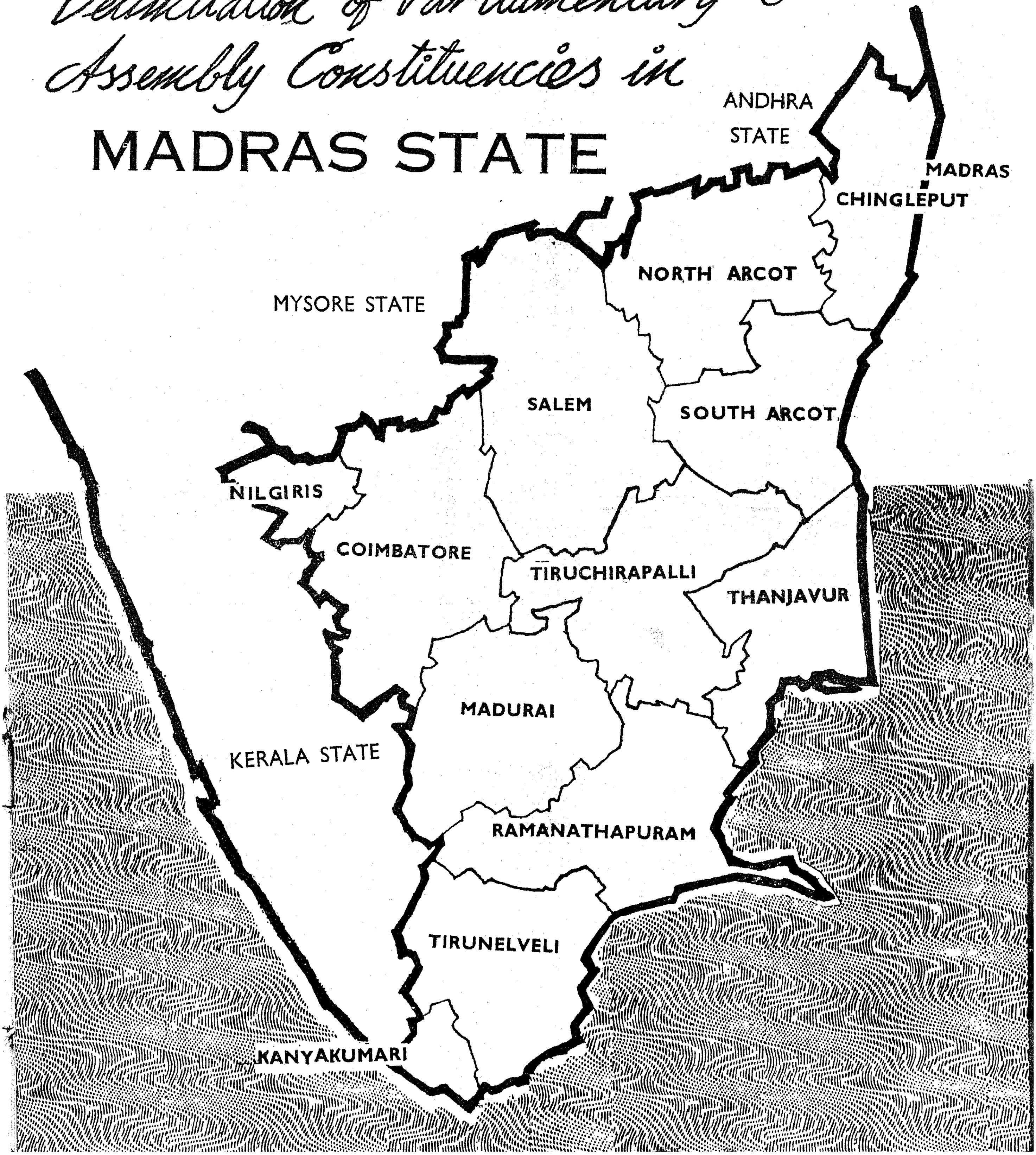
Birth rate

The average birth rate today in our country is around 40 per 1,000 per year. There are various reasons why India's birth rate continues to be high. There is the well known feature of the universality of the married state in India. That is, everyone in India sooner or later, usually sooner, gets married. Secondly, early marriages are still the rule in India. True, child marriages have virtually disappeared but today some millions of marriages performed are in violation of the provision of the Sarada Act. It has been estimated that the mean age at marriage of Indian females of all religions was 15·6 years according to the data available in the 1951 census. And thirdly, there is the absence of any effective, widespread family planning habit among the rural population who constitute some 82 per cent of the total population. Birth control even in the cities is of such recent origin that it has not yet become part of the marital mores of the people. All these and more factors contribute their share to India's high birth rate.

However, the decisive factor behind the growth of India's population is not so much the high birth rate as the dramatic decline in the nation's death rate. While our statistics are none too accurate, the estimated death rate shows a steady and welcome decline from 42·6 per 1,000 in 1901 to 27·4 in 1951 and 16·0 in 1961.

SUPPLEMENT TO
MADRAS INFORMATION
SEPTEMBER 1966 333

Delimitation of Parliamentary & Assembly Constituencies in MADRAS STATE



Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies

According to the Delimitation Commission's final proposals, on the basis of the 1961 census, the number of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in the Madras State for the 1967 General Elections will be as follows :—

The number of Parliamentary Constituencies will be 39 ; seven of these will be reserved for the Scheduled Castes. At present the number of Parliamentary Constituencies of the State is 41.

For the State Assembly elections, the number of constituencies will be 234. Of these, 42 constituencies will be reserved for Scheduled Castes and 2 seats for the Scheduled Tribes. The number of Assembly Constituencies, at present, is 206. Of these, 36 seats are for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In 1962 General Elections five Assembly Constituencies constituted one Parliamentary seat. For 1967 General Elections six Assembly Constituencins will constitute one Parliamentary Constituency.

The following table shows the districtwise Assembly seats as at present and the Assembly seats for the 1967 General Elections as per the Delimitation Commission's proposals :—

District.	Number of Assembly seats at present.	Proposed number of Assembly seats.	Additional seats.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras City	10	12	2
Chingleput	14	15	1
North Arcot	20	22	2
South Arcot	19	21	2
Dharmapuri } Salem	23	9 } 17	3
The Nilgiris	2	3	1
Coimbatore	21	25	4
Madurai	20	22	2
Tiruchirappalli	20	22	2
Thanjavur	20	23	3
Ramanathapuram	14	17	3
Tirunelveli	17	19	2
Kanyakumari	6	7	1
Total	206	234	28

The increase in the number of Assembly seats among the districts is highest in the case of Coimbatore which has four additional seats.

(1) The territorial constituencies into which the State of Madras shall be divided for the purpose of election to the House of the People and the extent of each such constituency shall be as shown in Table A.

(2) The territorial constituencies into which the State of Madras Shall be divided for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Assembly and the extent of each such constituency shall be as shown in Table. B.

(3) Where the name of a constituency as shown in Table A or Table B is distinguished by the brackets and letters "(SC)", the seat in that constituency is reserved for the scheduled castes; and where such name is distinguished by the brackets and letters "(ST)", the seat in that constituency is reserved for the scheduled tribes.

(4) The total number of voters and the approximate number of polling stations to be located in each district and in each Assembly Constituency in Madras State for the 1967 General Elections will be as shown in Table C.

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TABLE A

Parliamentary Constituencies

Serial number, name and extent in terms of Assembly constituencies.

1 MADRAS NORTH.—(1) Washermanpet, (2) Harbour (3) Basin Bridge, (4) Park Town, (5) Perambur and (6) Purasawalkam.

2 MADRAS SOUTH.—(7) Egmore, (8) Thousand-Lights, (9) Triplicane, (10) Mylapore, (11) Thiagarayanagar and (12) Saidapet.

3 SRIPERUMBUDUR (SC).—(13) Gummidipundi, (14) Ponneri (15) Thiruvotriyur, (16) St. Thomas Mount, (23) Kunnathur and (24) Sriperumbudur.

4 CHINGLEPUT.—(17) Tirupporur, (18) Chingleput, (19) Madurantakam, (20) Acharapakkam, (21) Uttiramerur and (22) Kancheepuram.

5 TIRUTHANI.—(25) Kadambathur, (26) Tiruvallur, (27) Tiruthani, (28) Arkonam, (29) Sholinghur and (30) Ranipet.

6 VELLORE (SC).—(32) Katpadi, (33) Gudiyattam, (34) Pernambattu, (38) Ambur, (39) Kaniyambadi and (40) Vellore.

7. TIRUPPATTUR—(35) Natrampalli, (36) Tiruppattur, (37) Vaniyambadi, (45) Polur, (46) Chengam and (47) Thandrampattu.

8 WANDIWASH.—(31) Arcot, (41) Arni (42) Cheyyar, (43) Wandiwash, (44) Pernamallur and (48) Kalasapakkam.

9 TINDIVANAM.—(49) Tiruvannamalai, (50) Melmalayanur, (51) Gingee, (52) Tindivanam, (53) Vanur and (54) Kandamangalam.

10 CUDDALORE.—(55) Villupuram, (56) Nellikuppam, (57) Cuddalore, (58) Panruti, (66) Tirukkoilur and (67) Mugaiyur.

11 CHIDAMBARAM (SC).—(59) Kurinjipadi, (60) Bhuvanagiri, (61) Kattumannarkoil, (62) Chidambaram, (63) Vridhachalam and (64) Mangalur.

12 KALLAKURICHI.—(65) Ulundurpet, (68) Rishivandiyam, (69) Sankarapuram, (70) Kallakurichi, (95) Attur and (96) Talavasal.

13 KRISHNAGIRI.—(72) Hosur, (71) Uddanapalle, (73) Krishnagiri, (74) Kaveripatnam, (75) Uttangarai and (78) Palacode.

14 SALEM.—(76) Harur, (77) Dharmapuri, (83) Salem-I, (84) Salem-II, (85) Yercaud and (87) Veerapandy.

Serial number, name and extent in terms of Assembly constituencies.

15 METTUR.—(79) Pennagaram, (80) Mettur, (81) Taramangalam, (82) Omalur, (88) Edappadi and (89) Sankari.

16 TIRUCHENGODE.—(86) Panamarathupatti, (90) Tiruchengode, (91) Kapilamalai, (92) Namakkal, (93) Sendamangalam and (94) Rasipuram.

17 NILGIRIS.—(97) Gudalur, (98) Ootacamund, (99) Coonoor, (100) Mettupalayam, (101) Avanashi, and (102) Thondamuthur.

18 COIMBATORE.—(103) Singanallur, (104) Perur, (105) Coimbatore West, (106) Coimbatore East, (115) Palladam and (116) Tiruppur.

19 POLLACHI.—(107) Kinathukadavu, (108) Pollachi, (113) Kangayam; (114) Pongalur, (117) Modakurichi and (118) Perundurai.

20 DHARAPURAM (SC).—(109) Valparai, (110) Udumalpet, (111) Dharapuram, (112) Vellakoil, (125) Oddanchatarm and (126) Palani.

21 GOBICHETTIPALAYAM.—(119) Erode, (120) Bhavani, (121) Andhiyur, (122) Gobichettipalayam, (123) Satyamangalam and (124) Bhavanisagar.

22 PERIAKULAM.—(127) Periakulam, (128) Bodinayakanur, (129) Cumbum, (130) Theni, (131) Andipatti and (132) Sedapatti.

23 DINDIGUL.—(133) Thirumangalam, (134) Usilampatti, (135) Nilakkottai, (136) Sholavandan, (144) Dindigul and (145) Athoor.

24 MADURAI.—(137) Thirupparankundram, (138) Madurai West, (139) Madurai Central, (140) Madurai East, (144) Melur South and (142) Melur North.

25 KARUR.—(143) Vadamadurai, (146) Vedasandur, (147) Aravakurichi, (148) Karur, (163) Krishnarajapuram and (164) Kadavur.

26 TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.—(149) Thottiyam, (150) Musiri, (158) Srirangam, (159) Tiruchirappalli-I, (160) Tiruchirappalli-II and (161) Tiruvarambur.

27 PERAMBALUR (SC).—(151) Uppliyapuram, (152) Perambalur, (153) Varahur, (154) Andimadam, (156) Ariyalur and (157) Lalgudi.

28 PUDUKKOTTAI—(162) Kulitalai, (165) Viralimalai, (166) Thirumayam, (167) Alangudy, (168) Pudukkottai and (193) Karaikudi.

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TABLE A—*cont.*

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES—*cont.*

Serial number, name and extent, in terms of Assembly constituencies.

29 KUMBAKONAM.—(155) Jayankondam, (169) Thiruvaiyaru, (171) Papanasam, (172) Valangiman, (173) Kumbakonam and (174) Aduthirai.

30 MAYURAM (SC).—(175) Sirkali, (176) Sembanarkoil, (177) Mayuram, (178) Kuttalam, (179) Kodavasal and (180) Nannilam.

31 NAGAPATTINAM.—(181) Thiruvarur, (182) Nagapattinam, (183) Vedaranyam, (184) Thiruthuraipundi, (185) Kottur and (186) Mannargudi.

32 THANJAVUR.—(170) Thanjavur (187) Orthanad, (188) Gandarvakottai, (189) Pattukottai, (190) Peraurani and (191) Arantangi.

33 SIVAGANGA.—(192) Tiruppattur, (194) Tiruvadanai, (195) Ilayangudi, (199) Paramakudi, (200) Sivaganga and (201) Manamadurai.

34 RAMANATHAPURAM.—(196) Ramanathapuram, (197) Kadaladi, (198) Mudukulathur, (202) Kariapatti, (203) Aruppukkottai and (209) Vilathikulam.

Serial number, name and extent, in terms af Assembly constituencies.

35 SIVAKASI.—(204) Virudhunagar, (205) Sattur, (206) Sivakasi, (207) Srivill puthur, (208) Rajapalayam and (210) Koilpatti.

36 TIRUNELVELI.—(211) Ottapidaram, (219) Gangaikondan, (220) Tirunelveli, (221) Melapalayam, (222) Srivaikuntam and (223) Tuticorin.

37 TENKASI (SC).—(212) Sankarankoil, (213) Vasudevanallur, (214) Kadayanallur, (215) Tenkasi, (216) Alangulam and (217) Ambasamudram.

38 TIRUCHENDUR.—(218) Cheranmahadevi, (224) Tiruchendur, (225) Sattankulam, (226) Nanguneri, (227) Radhapuram and (228) Kanyakumari.

39 NAGERCOIL.—(229) Nagercoil, (230) Colachel (231) Padmanabhapuram, (232) Tiruvattar, (233) Vilavancode and (234) Killiyoor.

TABLE B

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES

Serial number, name and extent.

MADRAS CITY

1 WASHERMANPET.—(2) Tondiarpet, (3) Grace Garden, (4) Sanjeevirayanpet, (5) Mottai Garden, (6) Narayanappa Naicken Garden, (7) Singara Garden, (8) Rayapuram, (9) Meenakshiammanpet and (10) Old Washermanpet divisions of Madras City Corporation.

2 HARBOUR.—Fort St. George area, and (11) Seven Wells (North), (12) Amman Koil (North) (13) Muthialpet, (14) Harbour, (15) Mannady, (16) Amman Koil (South), (17) Seven Wells (South), (18) Sowcarpet, (19) Kothwal Chavadi and (20) Kachaleeswarar divisions of Madras City Corporation.

3 BASIN BRIDGE.—(1) New Washermanpet, (21) Korukupet, (22) Kumaraswami Nagar, (23) Dr. Vijayaraghavalu Nagar, (24) Basin Bridge, (25) Kondithope, (26) Peddunaicken pet and (27) Perumal Koil Garden divisions of Madras City Corporation.

4 PARK TOWN.—(28) Treveliyan Basin, (29) Elephant Gate, (30) Edapalayam, (39) Choolai (40) Hospital Maidan, (48) Kosapet, (49) Perumalpet, (63) Periamet and (64) Park Town divisions of Madras City Corporation.

5 PERAMBUR (SC).—(31) Perambur, (32) Vysarpadi, (33) Puliyanthope, (34) Wadia Nagar, (35) Thiru-Vi-Ka-Nagar (36) Pattalem, (37) Thattankulam and (38) Dr. Besent Nagar divisions of Madras City Corporation.

6 PURASAWALKAM.—(41) Sembiam, (42) Siruvallur, (43) Agaram, (44) Naga Ammaiyar Nagar (45) Ayanavaram, (46) Nammalwarpet, (47) Otteri and (50) Puraswalkam divisions of Madras City Corporation.

7 EGMORE.—(51) Shenoy Nagar, (52) Kilpauk, (53) Chetpet, (54) Nungambakkam, (61) Gangadeeswarar Koil, (62) Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, (67) Egmore, (68) Pudupet and (69) Komaleeswaranpet divisions of Madras City Corporation.

8 THOUSAND LIGHTS.—(56) Thousand Lights (West), (57) Thousand Lights (East) (58) Pudupakkam, (59) Amir Mahal, (60) Royapettah, (77) Mirsahibpet, (78) Azad Nagar, (79) Durgapuram, and (80) Krishnampet divisions of Madras City Corporation.

9 TRIPLICANE.—(65) Adikesavapuram, (66) Chintadripet, (70) Narasinghapuram, (71) Nehru Nagar, (72) Thiruvateeswaranpet, (73) Chepauk, (74) Marina, (75) Triplicane and (76) Jam Bazaar, divisions of Madras City Corporation.

10 MYLAPORE.—(82) Vivekanandapuram, (83) Madhavaperumalpuram, (84) Karneeswarapuram, (85) Santhome, (86) Mylapore, (87) Bheemannapet, (89) Raja Annamalaipuram, and (90) Adyar divisions of Madras City Corporation.

Serial number, name and extent.

MADRAS CITY—*cont.*

11 THEAGARAYA NAGAR—(55) Sevagram (81) Tenampet, (88) Alwarpet, (93) Thiagaranagar (94) Satyamurthi Nagar (95) Rajaji Nagar and (98) Periapet divisions of Madras City Corporation.

12 SAIDAPET.—(91) Aminjikarai, (92) Vadapalani, (96) Kamaraj Nagar, (97) Saidapet (North), (99) Guindy and (100) Saidapet (South) divisions of Madras City Corporation.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

13 GUMMIDIPUNDI.—Uthukottai union in Tiruvallur taluk, and Gummidipundi Union in Ponneri taluk.

14 PONNERI (SC)—Sholavaram and Minjur Unions in Ponneri taluk.

15 TIRUVOTTRIYUR.—Tiruvotriyur Municipality, Madhavaram (Thiruvotriyur) Union, and the panchayats in Villivakkam Union specified in item (1) of the Appendix, in Saidapet taluk.

16 ST. THOMAS MOUNT.—Alandur Municipality and St. Thomas Mount Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (2) of the Appendix] and the Military area at St. Thomas Mount in Saidapet taluk.

17 TIRUPPORUR.—Tambaram Municipality, and the panchayats in St. Thomas Mount Union specified in Item (2) of the Appendix and I.A.F. Tambaram (Special and Military Charge), at St. Thomas Mount in Saidapet taluk, Kattankulathur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (3) of the Appendix], and Tiruporur Union in Chingleput taluk.

18 CHINGLEPUT.—Chingleput Municipality, Mahabalipuram Township, Tirukkalikundram Union and the panchayats in Kattankulathur Union specified in item (3) of the Appendix in Chingleput taluk.

19 MADURANTAKAM.—Madurantakam and Lathur Unions in Madurantakam taluk.

20 ACHARAPAKKAM (SC).—Acharapakkam and Chithamur Unions in Madurantakam taluk.

21 UTTIRAMERUR.—Uttiramerur Union, the panchayats in Wallajabad Union specified in item (4) of the Appendix, and the panchayats in Kancheepuram Union specified in item (5) of the Appendix, in Kancheepuram taluk.

22 KANCHEEPURAM.—Kancheepuram Municipality, Kancheepuram Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (5) of the Appendix] and Wallajabad Union [excluding the panchayats specified in items (4) and (6) of the Appendix], in Kancheepuram taluk.

TABLE B—*cont.* 339

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES—*cont.*

Serial number, name and extent.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT—*cont.*

23 KUNNATHUR (SC).—Villivakkam Union [excluding the panchats specified in item (1) of the Appendix], in Saidapet taluk; and the panchayats in Wallajabad Union specified in item (6) of the Appendix, in Kancheepuram taluk, and Kunnathur Union in Sriperumbudur taluk.

24 SRIPERUMBUDUR.—Sriperumbudur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (7) of the Appendix], Poonamallee Union and I.A.F. Avadi Special Charge in Sriperumbudur taluk.

25 KADAMBATHUR.—The panchayats in Sriperumbudur Union specified in item (7) of the Appendix in Sriperumbudur taluk; Kadambathur Union in Tiruvallur taluk; and Tiruvalangadu Union in Tiruttani taluk.

26 TIRUVALLUR (SC).—Tiruvallur Municipality, and Tiruvallur and Poondi Unions in Tiruvallur taluk.

27 TIRUTTANI.—Tiruttani taluk (excluding Tiruvalangadu Union).

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT

28 ARKONAM.—Arkonam Municipality, Arkonam Union and Nemili Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (8) of the Appendix in Arkonam taluk].

29 SHOLINGHUR.—Kaveripakkam Union, and the panchayats in Nemili Union specified in item (8) of the Appendix, in Arkonam taluk; and Sholinghur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in items (9) and (10) of the Appendix] in Walajapet taluk.

30 RANIPET.—Ranipet and Walajapet Municipalities, Walajapet Union, the panchayats in Sholinghur Union specified in item (9) of the Appendix, and the panchayats in Arcot Union specified in item (11) of the Appendix, in Walajapet taluk.

31 ARCOT.—Arcot Municipality, Timiri Union and Arcot Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (11) of the Appendix], in Walajapet taluk.

32 KATPADI.—The panchayats in Sholinghur Union specified in item (10) of the Appendix in Walajapet taluk, Katpadi Union and K. V. Kuppam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (12) of the Appendix], in Gudiyattam taluk.

33 GUDIYATTAM.—Gudiyattam Municipality, and Gudiyattam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (13) of the Appendix], and the panchayats in K. V. Kuppam Union specified in item (12) of the Appendix in Gudiyattam taluk.

Serial number, name and extent.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—*cont.*

34 PERANAMBATTU (SC).—Peruanambattu Union, and the panchayats in Gudiyattam Union specified in item (13) of the Appendix, in Gudiyattam taluk.

35 NATRAMPALLI.—Natrampalli and Kandili Unions, and the panchayats in Tiruppattur Union specified in item (14) of the Appendix, in Tirupapttur taluk.

36 TIRUPPATTUR.—Tirupattur Municipality and Tiruppattur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in items (14) and (15) of the Appendix], in Tiruppattur taluk.

37 VANIYAMBADI.—Vaniyambadi Municipality, Alangayam Union, and the panchayats in Tiruppattur Union specified in item (15) of the Appendix, in Tiruppattur taluk.

38 AMBUR (SC).—Ambur Municipality, Madanur Union and Anaicut Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (16) of the Appendix], in Vellore taluk.

39 KANIYAMBADI.—The panchayats in Anaicut Union specified in item (16) of the Appendix, Kaniyambadi Union, and the panchayats in Vellore Union specified in item (17) of the Appendix in Vellore taluk; and the panchayats in Kasthambadi Union specified in item (18) of the Appendix, in Arni taluk.

40 VELLORE.—Vellore Municipality, and Vellore Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (17) of the Appendix], in Vellore taluk.

41 ARNI.—Arni taluk [excluding the panchayats in Kasthambadi Union specified in item (18) of the Appendix], and the panchayats in Chetpet Union specified in item (23) of the Appendix, in Polur taluk.

42 CHEYYAR.—Vembakkam Union, Cheyyar Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (19) of the Appendix] and Anakkavur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (20) of the Appendix], in Cheyyar taluk.

43 WANDIWASH (SC).—Wandiwash Union, and Thellar Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (21) of the Appendix], in Wandiwash taluk.

44 PERNAMALLUR.—Pernamallur Union, the panchayats in Cheyyar Union specified in item (19) of the Appendix and the panchayats in Anakkavur Union specified in item (20) of the Appendix, in Cheyyar taluk; and the panchayats in Thellar Union specified in item (21) of the Appendix, in Wandiwash taluk.

45 POLUR.—Polur Union and Chetput Union [excluding the panchayats specified in items (22) and (23) of the Appendix], in Polur taluk.

46 CHENGAM (SC).—Chengam and Pudupalayam Unions in Chengam taluk.

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TABLE B—cont.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES—cont.

Serial number, name and extent.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

47 THANDRAMBATTU.—Thandrambattu Union in Chengam taluk; and Tiruvannamalai Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (24) of the Appendix], in Tiruvannamalai taluk.

48 KALASAPAKKAM.—Kalasapakkam Union, the panchayats in Chetpet Union specified in item (22) of the Appendix in Polur taluk; and Thurinjapuram Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (25) of the Appendix], in Tiruvannamalai taluk.

49 TIRUVANNAMALAI.—Tiruvannamalai Municipality, Kilpennathur Union, and the panchayats in Thurinjapuram Union specified in item (25) of the Appendix, and the panchayats in Tiruvannamalai Union specified in item (24) of the Appendix, in Tiruvannamalai taluk.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

50 MELMALAYANUR.—Melmalayanur Union, and Gingee Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (26) of the Appendix], in Gingee taluk.

51 GINGEE.—The panchayats in Gingee Union specified in item (26) of the Appendix, and Vallam Union in Gingee taluk; and the panchayats in Mailam Union specified in item (27) of the Appendix and the panchayats in Olakkur Union specified in item (28) of the Appendix, in Tindivanam taluk.

52 TINDIVANAM.—Tindivanam Municipality, Mailam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (27) of the Appendix], Olakkur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (28) of the Appendix], and the panchayats in Marakanam Union specified in item (29) of the Appendix, in Tindivanam taluk.

53 VANUR (SC).—Marakanam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (29) of the Appendix], and Vanur Union in Tindivanam taluk.

54 KANDAMANGALAM (SC).—Kandamangalam Union and Vikravandi Union [excluding the panchayats specified in items (30) and (39) of the Appendix] and the panchayats in Koliyanur Union specified in item (31) of the Appendix in Villupuram taluk.

55 VILLUPURAM.—Villupuram Municipality, Koliyanur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (31) of the Appendix] and the panchayats in Vikravandi Union specified in item (30) of the Appendix, and the panchayats in Kanai Union specified in item (32) of the Appendix, in Villupuram taluk.

56 NELLIKUPPAM.—Nellikuppam Union and the panchayats in Cuddalore Union specified in item (33) of the Appendix, in Cuddalore taluk.

Serial number, name and extent.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—cont.

57 CUDDALORE.—Cuddalore Municipality, and Cuddalore Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (33) of the Appendix], in Cuddalore taluk.

58 PANRUTI.—Panruti Union, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, and the panchayats in Kurinjipadi Union specified in item (34) of the Appendix, in Cuddalore taluk.

59 KURINJIPADI (SC).—Kurinjipadi Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (34) of the Appendix] in Cuddalore taluk; and Kammapuram Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (35) of the Appendix], in Vridhachalam taluk.

60 BHUVANAGIRI.—Melbhuvanagiri and Parangipettai Unions in Chidambaram taluk.

61 KATTUMANNARKOIL (SC).—Kattumannarkoil Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (36) of the Appendix] and Komaratchi Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (37) of the Appendix], in Chidambaram taluk.

62 CHIDAMBARAM.—Chidambaram Municipality, Annamalai University Campus Township, Keerapalayam Union, and the panchayats in Kattumannarkoil Union specified in item (36) of the Appendix and the panchayats in Komaratchi Union specified in item (37) of the Appendix in Chidambaram taluk.

63 VRIDHACHALAM.—The panchayats in Nallur Union specified in item (38) of the Appendix, Vridhachalam Union and the panchayats in Kammapuram Union specified in item (35) of the Appendix, in Vridhachalam taluk.

64 MANGALUR (SC.)—Tholudur Union, and Nallur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (38) of the Appendix], in Vridhachalam taluk.

65 ULUNDURPET.—Ulundurpet and Tirunavalur Unions in Tirukkoilur taluk.

66 TIRUKKOILUR.—Tirukkoilur and Tiruvennainallur Unions in Tirukkoilur taluk.

67 MUGAIYUR.—Mugaiyur Union in Tirukkoilur taluk; and Kanai Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (32) of the Appendix], and the panchayats in Vikravandi Union specified in item (39) of the Appendix, in Villupuram taluk.

68 RISHIVANDIYAM (SC).—Rishivandiyam and Thyagadurgam Unions in Kallakurichi taluk.

69 SANKARAPURAM.—Sankarapuram Union and Kalrayan Hills Development Block and the panchayats in Kallakurichi Union specified in item (40) of the Appendix, in Kallakurichi taluk.

70 KALLAKURICHI.—Kallakurichi Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (40) of the Appendix], and Chinna Salem Union in Kallakurichi taluk.

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TABLE B—*cont.*

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES—*cont.*

Serial number, name and extent.

SALEM DISTRICT

71 HOSUR.—Thali Union and Hosur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (41) of the Appendix], in Hosur taluk.

72 UDDANAPALLE.—The panchayats in Hosur Union specified in item (41) of the Appendix, Shoolagiri Union, and Kelamangalam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (42) of the Appendix], in Hosur taluk.

73 KRISHNAGIRI.—Krishnagiri Municipality, and Veppanapallee and Krishnagiri Unions in Krishnagiri taluk, and the panchayats in Kelamangalam Union specified in item (42) of the Appendix, in Hosur taluk.

74 KAVERIPATNAM.—Kaveripatnam Union, and the panchayats in Bargur Union specified in item (43) of the Appendix, in Krishnagiri taluk.

75 UTTANGARAI.—Uttangarai Union, and Bargur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (43) of the Appendix], in Krishnagiri taluk.

76 HARUR (SC).—Harur and Pappireddipatti Unions in Harur taluk.

77 DHARMAPURI.—Morappur Union in Harur taluk; Dharmapuri Municipality, and Dharmapuri Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (44) of the Appendix], in Dharmapuri taluk.

78 PALACODE.—Palacode Union and the panchayats specified in item (44) of the Appendix in Dharmapuri Union, and the panchayats in Pennagaram Union specified in item (45) of the Appendix, in Dharmapuri taluk.

79 PENNAGARAM.—Pennagaram Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (45) of the Appendix] and Nallampalli Union in Dharmapuri taluk.

80 METTUR.—Mettur Township, and Kolathur and Nangavalli Unions in Omalur taluk.

81 TARAMANGALAM.—Taramangalam and Mecheri Unions, and the panchayats in Omalur Union specified in item (46) of the Appendix, in Omalur taluk.

82 OMALUR (SC).—Omalur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (46) of the Appendix] and Kadayampatti Union in Omalur taluk.

83 SALEM-I.—Salem Municipality (excluding ward Nos. 1 to 11 and 27).

84 SALEM-II.—Ward Nos. 1 to 11 and 27 in Salem Municipality, and the Panchayats in Salem Union specified in item (47) of the Appendix, in Salem taluk.

85 YERCAUD (ST).—Yercaud sub-taluk ; the panchayats in Peddanaickenpalayam Union specified in item (48) of the Appendix, in Attur taluk; and the panchayats in Karipatti Union specified in item (49) of the Appendix, and Valappadi Union in Salem taluk.

Serial number, name and extent.

SALEM DISTRICT—*cont.*

86 PANAMARATHUPATTI.—Karipatti Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (49) of the Appendix], and Panamarathupatti Union and the panchayats in Veerapandy Union specified in item (50) of the Appendix, in Salem taluk.

87 VEERAPANDY.—Salem Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (47) of the Appendix], and Veerapandy Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (50) of the Appendix], in Salem taluk; and Magudanchavadi Union in Sankari taluk.

88 EDAPPADI.—Edappadi Municipality, Edappadi and Konganapuram Unions and the panchayats in Sankari Union specified in item (51) of the Appendix in Sankari taluk.

89 SANKARI (SC).—Sankari Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (51) of the Appendix], in Sankari taluk; and Mallasamudram and Elachipalayam Unions in Tiruchengode taluk.

90 TIRUCHENGODE.—Tiruchengode Municipality, Tiruchengode and Pallipalayam Unions in Tiruchengode taluk.

91 KAPILAMALAI.—Kapilamalai and Paramathi Unions, and Mohanur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (52) of the Appendix], in Namakkal taluk.

92 NAMAKKAL.—Namakkal and Erumaipatti Unions and the panchayats in Mohanur Union specified in item (52) of the Appendix, in Namakkal taluk.

93 SENDAMANGALAM (ST).—Sendamangalam and Puduchatram Unions, the Panchayats in Namagiripet Union specified in item (53) of the Appendix in Namakkal taluk; and Kollimalai Hills Union, in Namakkal and Rasipuram taluk.

94 RASIPURAM.—Rasipuram Municipality, Rasipuram and Vennandur Unions and the panchayats in Namagiripet Union specified in item (54) of the Appendix in Rasipuram taluk.

95 ATTUR.—Attur Municipality, Attur Union and Peddanaickenpalayam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (48) of the Appendix] in Attur taluk; and Namagiripet Union [excluding the Panchayats specified in items (53) and (54) of the Appendix], in Namakkal taluk.

96 TALAVASAL (SC).—Talavasal and Gangavalli Unions in Attur taluk.

NILGIRIS DISTRICT

97 GUDALUR (SC).—Gudalur taluk; and Ootacamund Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (55) of the Appendix], in Ootacamund taluk.

TABLE B—*cont.*

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES—*cont.*

Serial number, name and extent.

NILGIRIS DISTRICT—*cont.*

98 OOTACAMUND.—Ootacamund Municipality and the panchayats in Ootacamund Union specified in item (55) of the Appendix, in Ootacamund taluk; and Ketti, Adigaratty and Melur pancahayats in Coonoor Union, in Coonoor taluk.

99 COONOOR.—Coonoor taluk [excluding Ketti, Adigaratty and Melur panchayats in Coonoor Union].

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

100 METTUPALAYAM.—Mettupalayam Municipality, Karamadai Union and the panchayats in Annur Union specified in item (56) of the Appendix in Avanashi taluk.

101 AVANASHI.—Avanashi Union and Annur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (56) of the Appendix], in Avanashi taluk.

102 THONDAMUTHUR.—Thondamuthur and Periaṇaickenpalayam Unions, and Ganapathy and Sanganur Panchayats in Perur Union in Coimbatore taluk.

103 SINGANALLUR.—Singanallur Municipality, and Sirkar Samakulam Union in Coimbatore taluk.

104 PERUR (SC).—Perur Union (excluding Ganapathy and Sanganur panchayats), Madukkarai Township and Madukkarai Union in Coimbatore taluk.

105 COIMBATORE WEST.—Ward Nos. 11, 13 and 15 to 30 of Coimbatore Municipality.

106 COIMBATORE EAST.—Coimbatore Municipality (excluding ward Nos. 11, 13 and 15 to 30).

107 KINATHUKADAVU.—Kinathukadavu Union and Pollachi Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (57) of the Appendix], in Pollachi taluk.

108 POLLACHI.—Pollachi Municipality, the panchayats in Pollachi Union specified in item (57) of the Appendix, and the panchayats in Anamalai Union specified in item (58) of the Appendix and Valparai Township in Pollachi taluk.

109 VALPARAI (SC).—Valparai Union, and Anamalai Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (58) of the Appendix], in Pollachi taluk.

110 UDUMALPET.—Udumalpet Municipality, Udumalpet Union and the panchayats in Madathukulam Union specified in item (59) of the Appendix, in Udumalpet taluk.

111 DHARAPURAM. (SC)—Madathukulam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (59) of the Appendix] and Gudimangalam Union in Udumalpet taluk; and Dharapuram Municipality, and Dharapuram Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (60) of the Appendix] in Dharapuram taluk.

Serial number, name and extent.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT—*cont.*

112 VELLAKOIL.—Vellakoil and Mulanur Unions and the panchayats in Dharapuram Union specified in item (60) of the Appendix, in Dharapuram taluk.

113 KANGAYAM.—Kangayam Union, and the panchayats in Kundadam Union specified in item (61) of the Appendix, in Dharapuram taluk; and Uthukuli Union and the panchayats in Kodumudi Union specified in item (62) of the Appendix, in Erode taluk.

114 PONGALUR.—Pongalur and Sultanpet Unions in Palladam taluk; and Kundadam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (61) of the Appendix], in Dharapuram taluk.

115 PALLADAM.—Palladam and Sulur Unions in Palladam taluk.

116 TIRUPPUR.—Tiruppur Municipality and Tiruppur Union in Palladam taluk.

117 MODAKKURICHI.—Modakkurichi Union and Kodumudi Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (62) of the Appendix], in Erode taluk.

118 PERUNDURAI.—Perundurai and Chennimalai Unions in Erode taluk.

119 ERODE.—Erode Municipality and Erode Union in Erode taluk.

120 BHAVANI.—Bhavani Union and the panchayat in Ammapettai Union specified in item (63) of the Appendix, in Bhavani taluk; and the panchayats in Gobichettipalayam Union specified in item (64) of the Appendix, in Gobichettipalayam taluk.

121 ANDHIYUR.—Andhiyur Union and Ammapettai Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (63) of the Appendix], in Bhavani taluk.

122 GOBICHETTIPALAYAM.—Gobichettipalayam Municipality, Gobichettipalayam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (64) of the Appendix] and the panchayats in Nambiyur Union specified in item (65) of the Appendix, in Gobichettipalayam taluk.

123 SATYAMANGALAM.—Bhavanisagar Township, and Bhavanisagar Union (excluding Pungar and Thoppampalayam panchayats), Thuckanaickenpalayam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (66) of the Appendix] and Talavadi Union in Gobichettipalayam taluk.

124 BHAVANISAGAR (SC).—Nambiyur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (65) of the Appendix], Satyamangalam Union and the panchayats in Thuckanaickenpalayam Union specified in item (66) of the Appendix, and Pungar and Thoppampalayam panchayats in Bhavanisagar Union, in Gobichettipalayam taluk.

TABLE B—*cont.*

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES—*cont.*

Serial number, name and extent.

MADURAI DISTRICT

125 ODDANCHATRAM.—Oddanchatram Union and Thoppampatti Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (67) of the Appendix], in Palani taluk.

126 PALANI (SC).—Palani Municipality, Palani Union and the panchayats in Thoppampatti Union specified in item (67) of the Appendix, in Palani taluk.

127 PERIAKULAM.—Periakulam Municipality, and Periakulam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (68) of the Appendix], in Periakulam taluk, Kodaikanal taluk, and Vadakounji panchayat in Palani taluk.

128 BODINAYAKANUR.—Bodinayakanur Municipality, Bodinayakanur Union, Pattipuram and Sankarapuram panchayats in Chinnamanur Union and panchayats in Uthamapalayam Union specified in item (69) of the Appendix, in Periakulam taluk.

129 CUMBUM.—Cumbum Municipality, Highways Estate Township, Cumbum Union, and Uthamapalayam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (69) of the Appendix], in Periakulam taluk.

130 THENI.—Allinagaram Municipality, Theni Union and Chinnamanur Union (excluding Pattipuram and Sankarapuram panchayats) in Periakulam taluk.

131 ANDIPATTI.—Andipatti Union and the panchayats in Periakulam Union specified in item (68) of the Appendix, in Periakulam taluk.

132 SEDAPATTI.—Sedapatti Union and T. Kallupatti Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (70) of the Appendix], in Thirumangalam taluk.

133 THIRUMANGALAM.—Thirumangalam and Kalligudi Unions and the panchayats in T. Kallupatti Union specified in item (70) of the Appendix in Thirumangalam taluk.

134 USILAMPATTI.—Usilampatti and Chellampatti Unions in Thirumangalam taluk.

135 NILAKKOTTAI (SC).—Nilakkottai Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (71) of the Appendix] and Batlagundu Union in Nilakkottai taluk.

136 SHOLAVANDAN.—The panchayats in Nilakkottai Union specified in item (71) of the Appendix and Vadipatti and Alanganallur Unions in Nilakkottai taluk.

137 THIRUPPARANKUNDRAM.-Harveypatti Township, Thirupparankundram Union (excluding Ponmeni, Kochadai, Madakkulam and Iravathanallur panchayats) and Madurai West Union in Madurai taluk.

138 MADURAI WEST.—Ward Nos. 1 to 3 and 7 to 10 of Madurai Municipality and Ponmeni, Kochadai and Madakkulam panchayats in Thirupparankundram Union in Madurai taluk.

Serial number, name and extent.

MADURAI DISTRICT—*cont.*

139 MADURAI CENTRAL.—Ward Nos. 6, 11 to 22 and 27 of Madurai Municipality.

140 MADURAI EAST.—Ward Nos. 4, 5, 23 to 26 and 28 to 33 of Madurai Municipality and Iravathanallur Panchayat in Thirupparankundram Union in Madurai taluk.

141 MELUR SOUTH (SC).—Madurai East Union in Madurai taluk and Melur South Union in Melur taluk.

142 MELUR NORTH.—Melur North and Natham Unions in Melur taluk.

143 VADAMADURAI.—Vadamadurai and Sanarpatti Unions and the panchayats in Dindigul Union specified in item (72) of the Appendix in Dindigul taluk.

144 DINDIGUL.—Dindigul Municipality and Dindigul Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (72) of the Appendix] in Dindigul taluk.

145 ATHOOR.—Reddiarchatram Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (73) of the Appendix] and Athoor Union in Dindigul taluk.

146 VEDASANDUR.-Palayam and Vedasandur Unions and the panchayats in Reddiarchatram Union specified in item (73) of the Appendix in Dindigul taluk.

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

147 ARAVAKURICHI.—Aravakurichi and K. Paramathi Unions in Karur taluk.

148 KARUR.—Karur Municipality, Karur Union and the panchayats in Thandoni Union specified in item (74) of the Appendix in Karur taluk.

149 THOTTIYAM.—Thottiyam and Thathiengarpet Unions in Musiri taluk.

150 MUSIRI.—Musiri Union in Musiri taluk and Manachanallur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (75) of the Appendix] in Lalgudi taluk.

151 UPPILIYAPURAM.—Uppiliyapuram and Thuraiyur Unions in Musiri taluk.

152 PERAMBALUR (SC).—Perambalur and Veppanthattai Unions in Perambalur taluk.

153 VARAHUR.—Veppur (Varahur) and Alathur Unions in Perambalur taluk.

154 ANDIMADAM.—Andimadam and Sendurai Unions and the panchayats in Jayankondam Union specified in item (76) of the Appendix in Udayarpalayam taluk.

155 JAYANKONDAM.—(SC)—T. Palur Union and Jayankondam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (76) of the Appendix] in Udayarpalayam taluk.

156 ARIYALUR.—Ariyalur and Tirumanur Unions in Udayarpalayam taluk.

157 LALGUDI.—Lalgudi Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (78) of the Appendix and Pullambadi Union in Lalgudi taluk.

TABLE B—*cont.*

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES—*cont.*

Serial number, name and extent.

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—*cont.*

158 SRIRANGAM (SC).—Srirangam Municipality and Andanallur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (77) of the Appendix] in Tiruchirappalli taluk; and the panchayats in Manachanallur Union specified in item (75) of the Appendix and the panchayats in Lalgudi Union specified in item (78) of the Appendix in Lalgudi taluk.

159 TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-I.—Tiruchirappalli Municipality (excluding localities Nos. 1 to 6 and 13).

160 TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-II.—Localities Nos. 1 to 6 and 13 of Tiruchirappalli Municipality, Clive Lines Military area and the panchayats in Thiruvarambur Union specified in item (79) of the Appendix in Tiruchirappalli taluk.

161 THIRUVARAMBUR.—The panchayats in Andanallur Union specified in item (77) of the Appendix, Manikandam Union, Thiruvarambur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (79) of the Appendix] and Golden Rock Railway Colony in Tiruchirappalli taluk.

162 KULITTALAI.—Kulittalai Union and Manapparai Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (80) of the Appendix] in Kulittalai taluk.

163 KRISHNARAJAPURAM (SC).—Thandoni Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (74) of the Appendix] in Karur taluk and Krishnarajapuram Union in Kulittalai taluk.

164 KADAVUR.—Kadavur and Vaiyampatti Unions and the panchayats in Manapparai Union specified in item (80) of the Appendix, in Kulittalai taluk.

165 VIRALIMALAI.—Marungapuri Union in Kulittalai taluk; Viralimalai Union and the panchayats in Annavasal Union specified in item (81) of the Appendix, in Kolathur taluk.

166 THIRUMAYAM.—Thirumayam taluk [excluding the panchayats in Arimalam Union specified in item (82) of the Appendix].

167 ALANGUDY.—Alangudy taluk [excluding Pudukkottai Municipality and the panchayats in Thiruvarankulam Union specified in item (83) of the Appendix]; and the panchayats in Arimalam Union specified in item (82) of the Appendix in Thirumayam taluk.

168 PUDUKKOTTAI.—Pudukkottai Municipality, the panchayats in Thiruvarankulam Union specified in item (83) of the Appendix, in Alangudy taluk; Kunnandarkoil Union and Annavasal Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (81) of the Appendix] in Kolathur taluk.

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

169 THIRUVAIYARU.—Thiruvaiyaru and Budalur Unions in Thanjavur taluk.

Serial number, name and extent.

THANJAVUR DISTRICT—*cont.*

170 THANJAVUR.—Thanjavur Municipality and the panchayats in Thanjavur Union specified in item (84) of the Appendix, in Thanjavur taluk.

171 PAPANASAM.—Papanasam Union in Papanasam taluk; and the panchayats in Kumbakonam Union specified in item (85) of the Appendix in Kumbakonam taluk.

172 VALANGIMAN (SC).—Valangiman and Ammapettai Unions in Papanasam taluk.

173 KUMBAKONAM.—Kumbakonam Municipality and Kumbakonam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (85) of the Appendix] and the panchayats in Thiruvidamarudur Union specified in item (86) of the Appendix in Kumbakonam taluk.

174 ADUTHURAI.—Thiruppanandal Union and Tiruvidamarudur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (86) of the Appendix] in Kumbakonam taluk.

175 SIRKALI (SC).—The panchayats in Sirkali Union specified in item (87) of the Appendix and Coleroon Union in Sirkali taluk.

176 SEMBANARKOIL.—Sembanarkoil Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (88) of the Appendix], in Mayuram taluk and Sirkali Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (87) of the Appendix] in Sirkali taluk.

177 MAYURAM.—Mayuram Municipality and Mayuram Union in Mayuram taluk.

178 KUTTALAM.—Kuttalam Union and the panchayats in Sembanarkoil Union specified in item (88) of the Appendix, in Mayuram taluk.

179 KODAVASAL.—Kodavasal and Koradacheri Unions in Nannilam taluk.

180 NANNILAM (SC).—Thirumarugal and Nannilam Unions in Nannilam taluk.

181 THIRUVARUR (SC).—Thiruvarur Municipality and Thiruvarur and Kilvelur Unions and the panchayats in Nagapattinam Union specified in item (89) of the Appendix, in Nagapattinam taluk.

182 NAGAPATTINAM.—Nagapattinam Municipality and Nagapattinam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (89) of the Appendix], in Nagapattinam taluk.

183 VEDARANYAM.—Vedaranyam and Thalanayar Unions in Thiruthuraipundi taluk.

184 THIRUTHURAIPUNDI.—Thiruthuraipundi and Muthupettai Unions in Thiruthuraipundi taluk.

185 KOTTUR (SC).—Kottur Union and Mannargudi Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (90) of the Appendix], in Mannargudi taluk.

TABLE B—*cont.*

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES—*cont.*

Serial number, name and extent.

THANJAVUR DISTRICT—*cont.*

186 MANNARGUDI.—Mannargudi Municipality and the panchayats in Mannargudi Union specified in item (90) of the Appendix and Needamangalam Union, in Mannargudi taluk.

187 ORATHANAD.—Orathanad Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (92) of the Appendix] in Orathanad taluk; and Madukkur Union in Pattukkottai taluk.

188 GANDARVAKOTTAI.—Thanjavur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (84) of the Appendix], in Thanjavur taluk; and the panchayats in Tiruvonam Union specified in item (91) of the Appendix, and the panchayats in Orathanad Union specified in item (92) of the Appendix, in Orathanad taluk.

189 PATTUKKOTTAI.—Pattukkottai Municipality, Pattukkottai Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (93) of the Appendix], in Pattukkottai taluk;. and Tiruvonam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (91) of the Appendix], in Orathanad taluk.

190 PERAURANI.—Peraurani and Sethubavachatram Unions and the panchayats in Pattukkottai Union specified in item (93) of the Appendix, in Pattukkottai taluk.

191 ARANTHANGI.—Aranthangi taluk.

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

192 TIRUPPATTUR.—Tiruppattur and Singampunari Unions in Tiruppattur taluk.

193 KARAIKUDI.—Karaikudi Municipality, Sakkottai Union, and Kallal Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (94) of the Appendix] in Tiruppattur taluk.

194 TIRUVADANAI.—Devakottai Municipality Devakottai and Kannankudi Unions, and Tiruvadanai Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (95) of the Appendix], in Tiruvadanai taluk.

195 ILAYANKUDI.—Ilayankudi Union in Paramagudi taluk and the panchayats in Tiruvadanai Union specified in item (95) of the Appendix and Rajasingamangalam Union in Tiruvadanai taluk.

196 RAMANATHAPURAM.—Ramanathapuram Municipality, Ramanathapuram and Mandapam Unions, and the panchayats in Tiruppullani Union specified in item (96) of the Appendix, in Ramanathapuram taluk.

197 KADALADI (SC).—Kadaladi Union in Mudukulathur taluk and Tiruppullani Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (96) of the Appendix], in Ramanathapuram taluk.

198 MUDUKULATHUR.—Mudukulathur and Kamudhi Unions in Mudukulathur taluk.

Serial number, name and extent.

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT—*cont.*

199 PARAMAKUDI (SC).—Paramakudi Municipality; and Paramakudi and Bogalur Unions in Paramakudi taluk; and Mosugudi Panchayat in Manamadurai Union in Sivaganga taluk.

200 SIVAGANGA.—Sivaganga Municipality, Kalayarkoil Union, and Sivaganga Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (97) of the Appendix] in Sivaganga taluk. and the panchayats in Kallal Union specified in item (94) of the Appendix, in Tiruppattur taluk.

201 MANAMADURAI.—Manamadurai Union (excluding Mosugudi Panchayat, Tiruppuvanam Union, and the panchayats in Sivaganga Union specified in item (97) of the Appendix] in Sivaganga taluk.

202 KARIAPATTI.—Kariapatti and Narikkudi Unions, and the panchayats in Tiruchuli Union specified in item (98) of the Appendix, in Aruppukkottai taluk.

203 ARUPPUKKOTTAI.—Aruppukkottai Municipality, Aruppukkottai Union and Tiruchuli Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (98) of the Appendix], in Aruppukkottai taluk.

204 VIRUDHUNAGAR.—Virudhunagar Municipality, Virudhunagar Union and Mettamalai, Chinnakamanpatty and Veerapandiapuram panchayats in Sattur Union, in Sattur taluk.

205 SATTUR.—Sattur Union (excluding Mettamalai, Chinnakamanpatty and Veerapandiapuram panchayats), and Vembakottai Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (99) of the Appendix], in Sattur taluk; and the panchayats in Rajapalayam Union specified in item (101) of the Appendix, in Srivilliputhur taluk.

206 SIVAKASI.—Sivakasi Municipality, and Sivakasi Union and the panchayats in Vembakkottai Union specified in item (99) of the Appendix, in Sattur taluk; and the panchayats in Srivilliputhur Union specified in item (100) of the Appendix, in Srivilliputhur taluk.

207 SRIVILLIPUTHUR (SC).—Srivilliputhur Municipality, Watrap Union and Srivilliputhur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (100) of the Appendix], in Srivilliputhur taluk.

208 RAJAPALAYAM.—Rajapalayam Municipality, and Rajapalayam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (101) of the Appendix], in Srivilliputhur taluk.

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

209 VILATHIKULAM.—Vilathikulam and Pudur Unions in Koilpatti taluk.

210 KOILPATTI.—Koilpatti Municipality and Koilpatti Union, and the panchayats in Kayathar Union specified in item (102) of the Appendix, in Koilpatti taluk.

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TABLE B—*cont.*

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES—*cont.*

Serial number, name and extent.

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—*cont.*

211 OTTAPIDARAM (SC).—Ottapidaram Union, and Kayathar Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (102) of the Appendix], in Koilpatti taluk.

212 SANKARANKOIL (SC).—Sankarankoil Municipality, and Sankarankoil and Kuruvikulam Unions in Sankarankoil taluk.

213 VASUDEVANALLUR.—Puliyangudi Municipality, and Vasudevanallur Union in Sankarankoil taluk.

214 KADAYANALLUR.—Kadayanallur Union and Surandai panchayat in Keelapavoor Union in Tenkasi taluk; Ayikudi and Sambavarvadakarai panchayats in Shencottah Union in Shencottah taluk; and the panchayats in Melanilidanallur Union specified in item (103) of the Appendix, in Sankarankoil taluk.

215 TENKASI.—Tenkasi Municipality, Tenkasi Union and Courtallam Township in Tenksai taluk; and Shencottah taluk (excluding Ayikudi and Sambavarvadakarai panchayats in Shencottah Union).

216 ALANGULAM.—Keelapavoor Union (excluding Surandai panchayat), and Alangulam Union in Tenkasi taluk.

217 AMBASAMUDRAM.—Manimuthar Township, Ambasamudram Union, and Kadayam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (104) of the Appendix], in Ambasamudram taluk.

218 CHERANMAHADEVI.—Cheranmahadevi and Papakudi Unions and the panchayats in Kadayam Union specified in item (104) of the Appendix, in Ambasamudram taluk.

219 GANGAIKONDAN (SC).—Melanilidanallur Union [excluding the panchayat specified in item (103) of the Appendix], in Sankarankoil taluk; Sankar Nagar Township, Manur Union and the panchayats in Palayamkottai Union specified in item (105) of the Appendix, in Tirunelveli taluk.

220 TIRUNELVELI.—Tirunelveli and Palayamkottai Municipalities, and Thachanallore panchayat in Palayamkottai Union, in Tirunelveli taluk.

221 MELAPALAYAM.—Melapalayam Municipality, Palayamkottai Union (excluding Thachanallore panchayat), and the panchayats specified in item (105) of the Appendix, in Tirunelveli taluk; Karunkulam Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (106) of the Appendix], in Srivaikuntam taluk; and the panchayats in Nanguneri Union specified in item (107) of the Appendix, in Nanguneri taluk.

222 SRIVAIKUNTAM.—Srivaikuntam Union, the panchayats in Karunkulam Union specified in item (106) of the Appendix, and Tuticorin Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (108) of the Appendix], in Srivaikuntam taluk.

Serial number, name and extent.

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—*cont.*

223 TUTICORIN.—Tuticorin Municipality, and the panchayats in Tuticorin Union specified in item (108) of the Appendix, in Srivaikuntam taluk.

224 TIRUCHENDUR.—Tiruchendur Union and Alwarthirunagari Union (excluding Karungadal and Srivenkateswarapuram panchayats), in Tiruchendur taluk.

225 SATTANGULAM.—Sattangulam and Uthangudi Unions and Karungadal and Srivenkateswarapuram panchayats in Alwarthirunagari Union, in Tiruchendur taluk.

226 NANGUNERI.—Kalakad Union, Nanguneri Union, [excluding the panchayats specified in item (107) of the Appendix], and the panchayats in Valliyur Union specified in item (109) of the Appendix, in Nanguneri taluk.

227 RADHAPURAM.—Radhapuram Union, and Valliyur Union [excluding the panchayats specified in item (109) of the Appendix], in Nanguneri taluk.

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

228 KANYAKUMARI.—Thovala taluk and Agastheeswaram Union in Agastheewaram taluk.

229 NAGERCOIL.—Nagercoil Municipality, and Rajakkamanagalam Union (excluding Neendakara-Vadasseri and Rajakkamanagalam panchayats) in Agastheeswaram taluk.

230 COLACHEL—Neendakara-Vadasseri and Rajakkamangalam panchayats in Rajakkamangalam Union, in Agastheeswaram taluk, Colachel Municipality, and Kurunthancode Union (excluding Villukkiri panchayat), in Kalkulam taluk.

231 PADMANABHAPURAM.— Padmanabhapuram Municipality, and Thuckalay Union and Villukkiri panchayat in Kurunthancode Union in Kalkulam taluk.

232 TIRUVATTAR.—Tiruvattar Union in Kalkulam taluk; and Arumana and Pacode panchayats in Melpuram Union in Vilavancode taluk.

233 VILAVANCODE.—Kuzhithurai Municipality, Melpuram Union (excluding Arumana and Pacode panchayats), and Munchira Union (excluding Ezhudesam and Painkulam panchayats) in Vilavancode taluk.

234 KILLIYOOR.—Ezhudesam and Painkulam panchayats in Munchira Union and Killiyoor Union in Vilavancode taluk.

NOTE.—Any reference to a taluk, union or ward or other territorial division shall be taken to mean the area comprised within the taluk, union or ward or other territorial division on the 1st day of September 1965.

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APPENDIX.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT

1. Panchayats in Villivakkam Union in Saidapet taluk included in Tiruvortiyur Constituency—

(1) Karlapakkam ; (2) Alathur ; (5) Vellacheri ; (6) Pandeswaram ; Arakkambakkam ; (7) Morai ; (8) Vellahur ; (9) Pothur ; (10) Pammedukulam ; (44) Kolathur ; (45) Korattur ; (46) Oragadam ; (47) Thirumullavoyal ; (48) Koilpadagai ; (49) Mittanamallee ; (50) Palavedu ; (55) Pattravakkam ; and (56) Villivakkam.

2. Panchayats in St. Thomas Mount Union in Saidapet taluk included in Tirupporur Consitutency—

(120) Peerkankaranai ; (121) Perungulathur ; (122) Mudichur ; (123) Thiruvancheri ; (124) Madambakkam ; (132) Maduraipakkam ; and (133) Agaramthen.

3. Panchayats in Kattankolathur Union in Chingleput taluk included in Chingelput Constituency—

(42) Appoor ; (43) Guruvanmedu ; (44) Palur ; (45) Villiambakkam ; (46) Kolathur ; (47) Venkadapuram ; (48) Chettipunyam; (49) Singaperumalkoil ; (50) Thirukatchur ; (51) Sengundram ; (52) Kondamangalam ; (89) Thiruvadisoolam ; (90) Peria Putheri ; (91) Patravakkam ; (92) Vallam ; (93) Kunnavakkam ; (94) Anjur ; (95) Thenmelpakkam ; (96) Veerapuram ; (97) Pulipakkam ; (98) Athur ; (101) Melamaiyur ; (102) Pazhaveli ; (103) Alapakkam ; and (104) Ozhalur.

4. Panchayats in Walajabad Union in Kancheepuram taluk included in Uttiramerur Constituency—

(84) Vaiyavoor ; (85) Olaiyur ; (88) Puthagaram ; (104) Naickenkuppam ; Chinnivakkam ; (105) Uthukadu ; (106) Kaliyanur ; (125) Muthialpet ; (126) Ayyampet ; (127) Thimmayampet ; (128) Ekanampet ; (129) Naickenpet ; (130) Thangi ; (131) Poosivakkam ; (132) Thimmarajampet ; (133) Kilottivakkam ; (134) Wallajabad ; (135) Nathanallore ; (137) Kattavakkam ; (152) Puliambakkam ; and (157) Villivalam.

5. Panchayats in Kancheepuram Union in Kancheepuram taluk included in Uttiramerur Constituency—

(73) Kilkadirpur ; (75) Melkadirpur ; (76) Vishar ; (77) Narapakkam ; (78) Vippedu ; (79) Thiruparuthikundram ; (114) Sevilimedu ; (115) Kolivakkam ; (116) Ayyangarkulam ; (118) Valathottam ; (120) Orikarai ; (124) Thenambakkam ; (153) Angambakkam ; (155) Thammanur ; (156) Avalore ; (160) Kalur ; (161) Kalakattur ; (165) Kilperumanallur ; (166) Asur ; (167) Kambarajapuram ; (168) Elayanarvelur ; (169) Kavanthandalam ; (170) Arapakkam ; and (172) Magaral.

6. Panchayats in Walajabad Union in Kancheepuram taluk included in Kunnathur Constituency—

(96) Thiruvenkaranai ; (98) Kunnavakkam ; (99) Agaram ; (101) Thenneri ; (141) Varanavasi ; (142) Vembakkam ; (146) Devarasiambakkam ; (148) Thollahi ; (149) Ullavur; and (151) Palayasivaram.

7. Panchayats in Sriperumbudur Union in Sriperumbudur taluk included in Kadambathur Constituency—

(65) Sivapuram ; (66) Oragadamahadevimangalam; (67) Kappankottur ; (68) Pichivakkam ; (69) Tholasapuram ; (76) Kottur ; (77) Chellampattadai ; (78) Edayarpakkam ; (79) Gunakarambakkam ; (92) Kannanthangal ; (93) Ekanapuram ; (94) Singilipadi ; (102) Madurapmangalam ; (103) Kandur ; (104) Sogandi ; (116) Melmaduramangalam ; (117) Ramanujapuram ; (118) Keeranallur ; (119) Podavur ; (120) Santhavelur ; (125) Selvalimangalam ; (126) Pappankudi ; and (127) Sendamangalam.

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8. Panchayats in Nemili Union in Arkonam taluk included in Sholinghur Constituency—

(55) Kattupakkam ; (56) Meleri ; (57) Melkalathur; (58) Elathur ; (59) Sillamandai ; (81) Kilkalathur ; (82) Kilveedhi ; (83) Kodambakkam ; (84) Velithangipuram (85) Mahendravadi ; (93) Perapperi ; and (95) Vepperi.

9. Panchayats in Sholinghur Union in Walajapet taluk included in Ranipet Constituency—

(37) Jambukulam ; (43) Velam ; (44) Marudalam ; (46) Thalangai ; (47) Vanghur ; (48) Govindacherrykuppam ; (49) Govindacheri ; (50) Melveeranam ; (51) Ponnappanthangal ; (56) Ozhugur ; and (57) Kolatheri.

10. Panchayats in Sholinghur Union in Walajapet taluk included in Katpadi Constituency—

(1) Avularangiappalli ; (2) Balekuppam ; (3) Kondamanaidupalayam ; (4) Thengal ; (5) Ponnai ; (6) Paramasathu ; (7) Mathandakuppam ; (8) Keeraisathu ; (9) Gollapalli ; (10) Erukkampattu ; (11) Perumalkuppam ; (12) Vallimalai ; (15) Melpadi ; (16) Mahimandalam ; (17) Ammavaripalli ; (18) Mutharasikuppam ; (19) Vennampalli ; (20) Elayanallur ; (21) Thempalli ; and (22) Veppalai.

11. Panchayats in Arcot Union in Walajapet taluk included in Ranipet Constituency—

(66) Kiliminnal Puttuthakku ; (67) Arapakkam (68) Melakuppam ; (69) Nandiyalam ; (87) Vepoor ; (88) Melvisharam ; (95) Pudupadi ; (96) Kilambadi ; (100) Valavanoor ; (101) Esayanoor Puderi ; (102) Chakramallur ; (103) Kukkundi ; (104) Papperi ; (105) Ladavaram ; (122) Keerambadi ; (123) Arumbakkam Ananthangal ; (124) Mecheri ; (125) Mulluvadi ; and (126) Karikkanthangal.

12. Panchayats in K. V. Kuppam Union in Gudiyattam taluk included in Gudiyattam Constituency —

(36) Kanguppam ; (37) Murukkambattu ; (38) Machanur ; (39) Devarishikuppam ; (40) Nagai ; (57) Sethuvandai ; (58) Ammananguppam ; (59) Kilalathur ; (60) Pasumathur Kosavanputhur; (61) Chennakkuppam; (62) Palayakrishnapuram ; (63) K. V. Kuppam ; (91) Kavasambut Pillandipet ; (92) Kavanur ; (95) Netteri ; and (96) Veppur.

13. Panchayats in Gudiyattam Union in Gudiyattam taluk included in Peranambattu Constituency—

(43) Semballi ; (101) Perumbadi ; (102) Nellorepet ; (103) Erthangal ; (117) Sembedu Karunikasamudram ; (118) Bojanapuram ; (119) Rajakuppam ; (120) Chettikuppam ; (121) Seruvangi ; (122) Melmuttukur ; (128) Ananganallur ; (129) Singalpadi ; (130) Ulli ; (131) Valathur ; (145) Kilpatti ; (146) Chinnathottalam ; and (147) Kulidikkai.

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14. Panchayats in Tirupattur Union in Tirupattur taluk included in Natrampalli Constituency—

(81) Mallapalli; (82) Velagalnatham; (96) Paniyandapalli; (100) Chandrapuram; (101) Kalnarasampatti; (102) Puthagaram; and (121) Kadirimangalam.

15. Panchayats in Tirupattur Union in Tirupattur taluk included in Vaniyambadi Constituency—

(43) Chinnaveppampattu; (67) Ponneri; (68) Mandalavadi; (73) Poongulam; (74) Nachiarkuppam; (75) Yelagiri Hills; (86) Andiyappanur; and (87) Irunampattu.

16. Panchayats in Anaicut Union in Vellore taluk included in Kaniyambadi Constituency—

(8) Erayangadu; (9) Vasanthanadai; (11) Vallandaraman; (12) Virunchipuram; (13) Seduvalai Marudavallipalayam; (14) Satyamangalam; (15) Poigai; (40) Puthur; (41) Elavambadi; (42) Anaicut Genganallur; (43) Appukkal; and (44) Unai.

17. Panchayats in Vellore Union in Vellore taluk included in Kaniyambadi Constituency—

(16) Anpoondi; (17) Abdullapuram; (34) Kuppam; (35) Sembedu; (36) Ussoor Sekkanur; Thellur; (37) Athiyur; (38) Pulimedu; (39) Budur; and (65) Ariyur Chitteri.

18. Panchayats in Kasthambadi Union in Arni taluk included in Kaniyambadi Constituency—

(1) Kattukanallur; (3) Kolathur; (4) Kannamangalam; (5) Alagusenai; (6) Kongarambattu; (7) Appanallore; (8) Athimalaipattu; (42) Kilnagar; (43) Pudupalayam; (44) Onnupuram; (45) Melnagar; (47) Ramasanikuppam; (48) Vannankulam; (49) Andipalayam; (50) Puthur; (51) Iyyampalayam; and (52) P.E. Nallur.

19. Panchayats in Cheyyar Union in Cheyyar taluk included in Peranamallur Constituency—

(116) Eraiyur; (117) Madurai; (118) Thozhupedu; (119) Kilpalandai; (120) Koduganur; (121) Melnagarambedu; (122) Korukkathur; (123) Munugapattu; (125) Melseeshamangalam Palanthangal; (126) Thirumani; (127) Navalpakkam; (128) Vinnamangalam; (129) Korakkai; (130) Mukkoor; (131) Parasur; (155) Naval; (156) Kalanipakkam; (157) Vakkadai; (159) Maligaipattu; and (160) Pudukkottai.

20. Panchayats in Anakkavur Union in Cheyyar taluk included in Peranamallur Constituency—

(113) Vellai; (114) Cheyatraivendran; (115) Keelathur; (132) Nelvoy; (133) Thavasi; (134) Anakkavur; (135) Anapathur; (141) Narmapallam; (142) Keezhakolathur; (143) Erumaivetti; (144) Kolamandai, (145) Arasoor; (146) Tenthandalam; (147) Perumbalai; (148) Chithamoor; (149) Thenmavanthal; (150) Vilaripattu; (151) Mulagiripattu; (152) Sengadu; (153) Irungal; (154) Melkolathur; (161) Vadathinallore; (162) Kottagaram; (163) Melnemili; (164) Kovilur; (165) Nallalam; (166) Thirumpoondi; (167) Pazhanjur; (168) Purisai; (169) Echur; (170) Vadanangur; (171) Theniluppai; and (172) Veerambakkam.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—*cont.*

21. Panchayats in Thellar Union in Wandiwash taluk included in Peranamallur Constituency—

(51) Thakkandarayapuram; (52) Urgudi; (53) Melpathi; (54) Vadavanakkambadi; (80) Kothandapuram; (81) Mazhayur; (83) Kadambai; (84) Thenkarai and (85) Kilvelliyur.

22. Panchayats in Chetpet Union in Polur taluk included in Kalasapakkam Constituency—

(64) Chetpet; (65) Edayamkolathur; (68) Seyyanandal; (69) Athurai Chithathurai; (71) Allialamangalam; (72) Kozhavur; (73) Sanikkavady; (100) Pelasoor; (101) Vilapakkam; (102) Semmiyamangalam; (103) Peranambakkam; (104) Randam; and (116) Mansurabad Sevarapoondi.

23. Panchayats in Chetpet Union in Polur taluk included in Arni Constituency—

(58) Kolakarvadi; (59) Kothandavadi; (60) Ulagampattu; (61) Appedu; (62) Indiravanam; (63) Maruthavambadi; (66) Nambedu Devimangalam; and (67) Thachambadi; Thathanoor; Gengasoodamani.

24. Panchayats in Tiruvannamalai Union in Tiruvannamalai taluk included in Tiruvannamalai Constituency—

(58) Devanandal; (59) Adi Annamalai; (61) Adaiyur; (62) Vengikal; (65) Malappambadi; (66) Kilanachipattu; (79) Chinnakangiyanur; (81) Nallanpillaipethal; (82) Endal; (85) Anaipiranthan; (86) Athiyandal; (87) Ayyampalayam; (88) Pandithapattu; (90) Kannanthampoondi; (91) Nallavanpalayam; and (94) Melathikkan Nochimalai.

25. Panchayats in Thurinjapuram Union in Tiruvannamalai taluk included in Tiruvannamalai Constituency—

(26) Kolakkaravadi; (27) Seelappandal; (35) Randam; (52) Vallivagai; (54) Kalasthamabadi Sanandal; (55) Sadayanodai; (57) Inam Kariyandal; (63) Durgi Nammiyandal; and (64) Kiliyapattu.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT

26. Panchayats in Gingee Union in Gingee taluk included in Gingee Constituency—

(89) Gingee; (90) Singavaram; (108) Kavarai; (109) Narasingarayanpet; (110) Jayankondan; (111) Meledayalam; (112) Ponpathi; (125) Jambothi; (126) Meenamur Palliampattu; (127) Konai; (128) Sirunampoondi; (129) Sithampoondi; (130) Athiyur; (159) Varikkal; (160) Karai; (161) Mathurthirukkai; (162) Oddampattu; (163) Thiruvathikunam; (164) Then-Pudupattu; (165) Palapattu; and (166) Inam Mavathampadi.

27. Panchayats in Mailam Union in Tindivanam taluk included in Gingee Constituency—

(49) Thenial; (50) Puliyanur; (52) Elamangalam; (53) Villukkam; (54) Agoor; (55) Naduvanandal; (60) Pampoondi; (61) Kattusiviri; (105) Kollar; (106) Salai; (107) Melaperadikuppam; and (108) Deevanur.

28. Panchayats in Olakkur Union in Tindivanam taluk included in Gingee Constituency—

(1) Mambakkam; (2) Sembakkam; (4) Melsiviri; (5) Athipakkam; (6) Vellimedupettai; (7) Dadapuram;

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—*cont.*

(8) Meladanur; (10) Vairapuram; (12) Olakkur; (14) Kuchikolathur; (15) Padiri; (37) Saram; (38) Purangarai; (40) Evalur; (42) Neikuppi; (43) Vadampoondi; (44) Kodiam; (45) Kilmavilangai; (46) Melmavilangai; (48) Vadasiruvalur; (56) Kirandapuram; (57) Karuvambakkam; (59) Ural; (62) Venmaniyathur; (63) Pattanam; (64) Melpakkam; (66) Sathanoor; and (67) Panchalam.

29. Panchayats in Markanam Union in Tindivanam taluk included in Tindivanam Constituency—

(95) Perumukkal; (96) Kattalai; (97) Endiyur; (98) Vittalapuram; (99) Athur; (100) Manoor; (101) Vada Alapakkam; (102) Salavathi; (103) Singanur; (113) Jaggampettai; (114) Erayanur; (115) Molasur; (116) Thennerkunam; (117) Kovadi; (118) Nallalam; (119) Kilsiviri; (143) Omandur; (144) Annamputhur; (145) Thenkalavoy; (146) Thenpasiyar; (167) Kiledayalam; (168) Vengai; and (170) Kilsithamur.

30. Panchayats in Vikravandi Union in Villupuram taluk included in Villupuram Constituency—

(14) Nemur; (16) Nandivadi; (26) Vembi; (27) Narasinganoor; (54) Veliyandal; (56) Olagalampoondi; (57) Kothiyampoondi; (58) Sathanur; (59) Thumboor; (61) Kundalapuliyur; (73) Kasapakaranai; (74) Orathur (Lakshmipuram); (75) Mundiampakkam; (94) Vadakuchipalayam; and (95) Ayyur Agaram.

31. Panchayats in Koliyanur Union in Villupuram taluk included in Kandamangalam Constituency—

(117) Kallapattu; (118) Melpathy; (119) Sengadu; (150) Elangadu; (151) Naraiyur (176) Valavanur; and (202) Mettupalayam.

32. Panchayats in Kanai Union in Villupuram taluk included in Villupuram Constituency—

(67) Kedar; (68) Velapattu; (69) Veeramur; (71) Surapattu; (72) Adanur; (99) Vengandur; (100) Agaram Sithamur; (101) Kangianur; (102) Palliandur; (103) Kozhipattu; (104) Malligaipattu; (105) Mambalapattu; (106) Kalpattu; (107) Siruvakkur; (108) Karungalipattu; (109) Kanai; (110) Kuppam; (111) Auriyur; (161) Perumbakkam; (162) V. Kothamangalam; (163) Konur; (164) Theli; and (165) Venmaniathur.

33. Panchayats in Cuddalore Union in Cuddalore taluk included in Nellikuppam Constituency—

(74) Varakkalpattu; (75) Karamanikuppam; (76) Pillali; (77) Konamangalam; (83) Vilangalpattu; (85) Mitta C. N. Palayam; (122) Naduveerapattu; (123) Vellakarai; (124) Ramapuram; (125) Vanamadevi; and (126) Thirumanaikuli.

34. Panchayats in Kurinjipadi Union in Cuddalore taluk included in Panruti Constituency—

(147) Puliyur; (148) Samattikuppam; (149) Madanagopalapuram; (163) Veludayampattu; (164) North Melur; (165) Vadakuthu; (166) Keelur; (167) Venkadampettai; (169) Koranapattu; (170) Krishnankuppam; (173) Thambipettaipalayam, Thambipettai; (195) Annathanampettai; (200) Abatharanapuram and (202) Vandarayapuram.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—*cont.*

35. Panchayats in Kammapuram Union in Vridhachalam taluk included in Vridhachalam Constituency—

(38) Manakollai; (39) Irulakurichi; (41) Palakollai; (42) Nadiyapatu; (43) Mudappuli; (44) Irruppu; (49) Periakappankulam; (50) Mudanai; (51) Kotteri; (52) Palayapattinam; (158) Kargudal; (161) Ko-Mavadanthal; (162) Sathiamangalam; (163) Kolapakkam; (184) Kammapuram; Mummidicholagan; (185) S. Keeramur; (186) Gopalapuram; (187) Kumaramangalam; (188) Ko-Adhanur; (189) Karmangudi (247) C. Keeranur; (248) Valliam; (249) Melapalayur; (250) Marungur; (251) Tholur; (253) Keelapalaiyur; (254) Devankudi; (263) Kavanur; and (265) T. Pavalankudi.

36. Panchayats in Kattumannarkoil Union in Chidambaram taluk included in Chidambaram Constituency—

(59) Sri Nedunjeri; (60) Sriputhur; (62) Kallipadi; (63) Kunamangalam; (65) Mathakalirmanickam Essanur; (66) Kokkarasenpettai; (68) Sri Adivarahanallur; (70) Srimushnam; (71) Melpuliangudi; (73) Nagarapadi; (74) Thethampattu; and (75) Kozhai.

37. Panchayats in Komaratchi Union in Chidambaram taluk included in Chidambaram Constituency—

(177) C. Thandeswaranallur; and (196) Chidambaram (Non-Municipal).

38. Panchayats in Nallur Union in Vridhachalam taluk included in Vridhachalam Constituency—

(196) Thivalur; (197) Thalanallur; (219) P. Poovanur; (221) Karaiyur; (222) Venkarumbur; (223) Murugankudy; (224) Thuraiyur; (225) Kosappallam Maligaikottan; (226) T. Agaram; (235) Ponneri; (236) Pennadam; (237) Soundarasolapuram; (238) Pelandurai, Pasikulam; (239) Kilimangalam, Ganapathikurichi; and (240) Kurukathancheri.

39. Panchayats in Vikravandi Union in Villupuram taluk included in Mugaiyur Constituency—

(9) Nagar; (12) Muttathur; Se-Budur; and (15) Mandagapattu.

40. Panchayats in Kallakurichi Union in Kallakurichi taluk included in Sankarapuram Constituency—

(114) Karadichittoor, Ka. Sellambattu; (115) Manmalai; (141) Parigam; (142) Eduthavoinatham; (143) Mathur; (144) Palrampattu; (145) Madavachery; (146) Thavadipattu; (147) Ka-Alambalam; (148) Alathoor; (151) Paramanatham; (171) Agarakottalam; (172) Ariyaperumanur; Ranganathapuram; (173) Mohur; (174) Somandarkudi and (175) Sembadakkurichi.

SALEM DISTRICT

41. Panchayats in Hosur Union in Hosur taluk included in Uddanapalli Constituency—

(1) Sevaganapalli; (2) Velathur; (3) Baliganapalli; (13) Thummanapalli; (14) Bagalur; (15) Echangur; (19) Badathepalli; (20) Koladasapuram; (30) Palavanapalli; (31) Muthali; (32) Nandimangalam and (59) Alasapalli, Batavanapalli.

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APPENDIX—*cont.*

SALEM DISTRICT—*cont.*

42. Panchayats in Kelamangalam Union in Hosur taluk included in Krishnagiri Constituency—

(140) Udedurgam; (141) Thimjepally; (143) Doddathimmanahalli; (144) Karukkanahalli; (146) Meda Agraharam; (147) Koppagarai; (148) Pillaraiagraharam; (149) Rayakottai; (150) Choodanur; (151) Gummanur; and (152) Panjapalli Doddametrai.

43. Panchayats in Bargur Union in Krishnagiri taluk included in Kaveripatnam Constituency—

(70) Kondappanayanapalli, Bandaseemanur; (73) Perugopanapalli; (74) Ikondamkothapalli; (75) Majidgollahalli; (93) Mahadevagollahalli; (100) Kullampatti; (101) Kattagaram; (121) Veppalampatti; (122) Valasagoudanur; (123) Puliampatti; (142) Balethottam; (143) Parandapalli; (144) Pochampalli; (145) Singalakadirampatti; and (157) Thathampatty.

44. Panchayats in Dharmapuri Union in Dharmapuri taluk included in Palacode Constituency—

(84) Krishnapuram; (85) Andi Halli; (86) Konangi-naicken Halli; (87) Semmandakuppam; (106) Kadagathur; (107) Nadu Halli; (110) Bellalapatti; (111) Kondampatty; and (112) Puluthikkarai.

45. Panchayats in Pennagaram Union in Dharmapuri taluk included in Palacode Constituency—

(68) Acharahalli; (69) Panaikulam; (70) Giddanahalli; (71) Pikkili; (73) Veppilaihalli; (74) Papparapatti; (75) Madehalli; (93) Velampatti; (94) Onnappagoundanahalli; and (95) Thithioppanahalli.

46. Panchayats in Omalur Union in Omalur taluk included in Taramangalam Constituency—

(49) Balbakki; (65) Tholasampatti; (66) U. Maramangalam; (67) Thindamangalam; (68) Pachanampatti; (84) M. Chettipatty; (85) Perieripatti; and (86) Sikkampatti.

47. Panchayats in Salem Union in Salem taluk included in Salem II Constituency—

(9) Jagir Reddipatti; (10) Jagir Ammapalayam; (12) Narasojipatti; (13) Reddiyur; (14) Alagapuram (North and South); (16) Alagapurampudur; (17) Mitta Ayyamperumampatti; (18) Kondappanaickenpatti; (19) Kannankurichi; (49) Komarasamipatti; (51) Meyyanur; and (53) Suramangalam.

48. Panchayats in Peddanaickenpalayam Union in Attur taluk included in Yercaud Constituency—

(2) Thumbal; (3) Pappinaickenpatti; (4) Chinnakalrayan Hills; (5) Periakalrayan Malai Kilnadu; (6) Periakalrayan Malai Melnadu; (7) Edapatti; (8) Vellalapatti; and (9) Sekkadipatti.

49. Panchayats in Karipatti Union in Salem taluk included in Yercaud Constituency—

(23) D. Perumapalayam; (24) Pallipatti; (25) Thathanur; (26) Kuppanur; (27) Achanguttapatti; (30) Aladipatty; (43) Sukkampatti; (44) Valasaiyur (45) Dasinaickanpatti; (46) Valayakaranur; (64) Chinnanur; (75) Thailanur; (76) Kootathupatti; (82) Anuppur; (91) S. Nattamangalam; and (92) A. Nattamangalam.

SALEM DISTRICT—*cont.*

50. Panchayats in Veerapandy Union in Salem taluk included in Panamarathupatti Constituency—

(113) Poolaveriagraharam; (136) Akkarapalayam; (137) Inam Biroji Agraharam; (144) Rajapalayam; (145) Attayampatti; (146) Marulayampalayam; (147) Papparapatti; and (148) Chennagiri.

51. Panchayats in Sankari Union in Sankari taluk included in Edappadi Constituency—

(29) Arasiramani; (30) Kaveripatti; (31) Koneripatti Agraharam; (32) Koneripatti; (33) Kaveripatti Agraharam; (34) Thevoor; (54) Alathur; (55) Pullagoundampatti; (56) Pullagoundapatti Agraharam; and (57) Katheri.

52. Panchayats in Mohanur Union in Namakkal taluk included in Namakkal Constituency—

(133) Valayappatti; (134) Pudupatti; (136) Laddivadi; (179) Parali; (181) Andapuram; and (182) Arur.

53. Panchayats in Namagiripet Union in Rasipuram taluk included in Sendamangalam Constituency—

(17) Mathurutti; (18) Naraikinar; (19) Karkoodalpatti; (20) Moolaipallipatti; (50) Unanthangali; (51) Mullukurichi; (52) Perappansolai; (53) Moolakurichi; (56) Pachudayampalayam; (57) Jedarpalayam; (58) Perumagoundampalayam; and (60) Thoppatti.

54. Panchayats in Namagiripet Union in Rasipuram taluk included in Rasipuram Constituency—

(21) Pudupatti; (48) V. M. Palayam; and (49) Namagiripet.

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55. Panchayats in Ootacamund Union in Ootacamund taluk included in Ootacamund Constituency—

(11) Doddabetta; (13) Ithalar; (14) Balacola; (15) Bickatty; (16) Mulligoor; and (17) Kundha Kil Kundha.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

56. Panchayats in Annur Union in Avanashi taluk included in Mettupalayam Constituency—

(8) A. Sengapalli; (12) Kanuvakkarai; (13) Ambodi; (30) Vadakkalur; (31) Oddarpalayam; (32) Pogalur; and (33) Kuppanur.

57. Panchayats in Pollachi Union in Pollachi taluk included in Pollachi Constituency—

(75) Uthukuli; (77) Chinnamapalayam; (78) Unjavelampatti; (83) Gomangalam; (84) Seelakkamapatti; (85) Nallampalli; (87) Solampalayam; (88) Makkinampatti; (89) Suleeswaranpatti; (94) Ambarampalayam; (95) Naickenpalayam; (96) Z. Kottampatti; (97) Nattukkalpalayam; (98) Kanjampatti; (99) Kolarpatti; (100) Malayandipatnam; (101) Gomangalampudur; (102) Koolanaickenpatti; (103) Sinjuvadi; (104) Thenkumarapalayam; (105) Palayur; (106) S. Ponnapuram; (107) Samathur; (108) Vakkampalayam; (109) Singanallore; (120) Thondamuthur; (121) Thalavoipalayam; (122) Veeralpatty; and (123) Nallur.

APPENDIX—*cont.*

COIMBATORE DISTRICT—*cont.*

58. Panchayats in Anamalai Union in Pollachi taluk included in Pollachi Constituency—

(92) Athu Pollachi; (93) Marchinaickenpalayam (Thatha Ravuthampudur, Vazhakombu Nagoor, Divansapudur, Subbagoundanpudur); (111) Odayakulam; (112) Periapodu, Marappagoundanpudur; and (117) Pedhanaickanur.

59. Panchayats in Madathukulam Union in Udumalpet taluk included in Udumalpet Constituency—

(41) and (42) Madathukulam; (43) Pappankulam; (85) Komaralingam; (86) Sangaramanallur and (87) Kolumum.

60. Panchayats in Dharapuram Union in Dharapuram taluk included in Vellakoil Constituency—

(36) Mambadi; (37) Nathampalayam; (53) Veerajimangalam; (55) Kolathupalayam; (72) Manakkadavu and (74) Nallampalayam.

61. Panchayats in Kundadam Union in Dharapuram taluk included in Kangayam Constituency—

(21) Vadasinnarpalayam; (22) Kurukkapalayam; (23) Ellappapalayampudur; (24) Sengodampalayam; (25) Aratholuvu; (26) Perumalpalayam and (39) Punganthurai.

62. Panchayats in Kodumudi Union in Erode taluk included in Kangayam Constituency—

(165) Kongudayampalayam; (180) Kollankoil and (189) Anjur.

63. Panchayats in Ammapettai Union in Bhavani taluk included in Bhavani Constituency—

(15) Patlur; (27) Oddapalayam; (28) Olagadam; (37) Kalbavi and (38) Kesarimangalam.

64. Panchayats in Gobichettipalayam Union in Gobichettipalayam taluk included in Bhavani Constituency—

(44) Ammapalayam; (45) Savandapur; (94) Mevani; (95) Perundalaiyur; and (96) P. Mettupalayam.

65. Panchayats in Nambiyur Union in Gobichettipalayam taluk included in Gobichettipalayam Constituency—

(103) Thalguni; (105) Koshanam; (114) Polavapalayam; (115) Emmampoondi; (116) Olalakoil; (117) Nambiyur and (118) Getticheyyur.

66. Panchayats in Thuckanaickenpalayam Union in Gobichettipalayam taluk included in Bhavanisagar Constituency—

(55) Kasipalayam; (57) Akkaraikodiveri; (58) Odayakoundenpalayam and (85) Alukkoli.

MADURAI DISTRICT.

67. Panchayats in Thoppampatti Union in Palani taluk included in Palani Constituency—

(1) Rajampatti; (2) Kottathurai; (27) Korikadavu; (28) Kovilammapatti; (29) Melkaraipatti; (30) Muthunaickenpatti; (31) Midapadi; (32) Pushpathur; (33) Kozhumakondan; (34) Thalayuthu; (35) Akkaraipatti and (68) Manur.

68. Panchayats in Periakulam Union in Periakulam taluk included in Andipatti Constituency—

(7) D. Vadipatti; (8) Silvarpatty; (11) Alagarnaickenpatti; (26) Mudalakkampatti, Melmangalam, Jeyamangalam; (27) Bomminaickenpatti; (28) Erumalainaickenpatti; (29) Gullapuram and (30) A. Vadipatti.

69. Panchayats in Uthamapalayam Union in Periakulam taluk included in Bodinayakanur Constituency—

(78) Lakshminaickenpatty; (79) Thamminaickenpatty, T. Ranganathapuram; (81) T. Meenakshipuram and (82) Pallavarayanpatti, Melasindalacheri.

70. Panchayats in T. Kallupatti Union in Thirumangalam taluk included in Thirumangalam Constituency—

(120) Appakarai, A. Thottiyapatti; (121) Kunnathur; Rengapalayam; (122) Kavandampatti and (135) Vannivelampatti.

71. Panchayats in Nilakottai Union in Nilakottai taluk included in Sholavandan Constituency—

(19) Ethilodu; (40) Vilampatti; (41) Mattaparai and (42) Ramarajapuram.

72. Panchayats in Dindigul Union in Dindigul taluk included in Vadamadurai Constituency—

(76) Mullipadi; (77) Thamaraipadi; (90) Kovilur; (91) Periakottai and (127) Thottanoothu.

73. Panchayats in Reddiarchatram Union in Dindigul taluk included in Vedasandur Constituency—

(52) Sullerumbu; (53) Gurunathanaickanur; (54) Alagupatti; (55) Silvarpatti; (57) Kothapuli; (58) K. Pudukottai; (59) Puduchatram; (60) Palakkanoothu; (61) Neelamalaikottai and (65) Kamatchipuram.

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

74. Panchayats in Thandoni Union in Karur taluk included in Karur Constituency—

(31) Andankoil East; (32) Andankoil West; (38) Sanapiratti; (40) Koyampalli and (54) Pallapalayam.

75. Panchayats in Manachanallur Union in Lalgudi taluk included in Srirangam Constituency—

(52) Inam Kalpalayam; (60) Melpathu; (61) Kovathakudi; (62) Alagiyamanavalam; (63) Manachanallur; (65) Vengankudi; (66) S. Kannanur; (92) Koothur; (93) Thiruvasi; (94) Madavaperumalkoil and (95) Bikshandarkoil.

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APPENDIX—*cont.*

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT—*cont.*

76. Panchayats in Jayankondan Union in Udayarpalayam taluk included in Andimadam Constituency—

(63) Kalumangalam; (83) Udayarpalayam and (105) Zaminthathanoor.

77. Panchayats in Andanallur Union in Tiruchirappalli taluk included in Thiruvarambur Constituency—

(33) Koppu, Ettarai, Posampatty; (34) Inampuliyoor; (35) Podavur and (37) Mullikarumbur.

78. Panchayats in Lalgudi Union in Lalgudi taluk included in Srirangam Constituency—

(88) Nagar; (89) Kila Perungavur; (90) Marudur; (91) Madakkudi; (96) Thalakkudi; (97) Appadurai; (98) Esanaikorai; (99) Pudukkudi; (100) Sirumarudur; (101) Valadi; (102) T. Valavanur; (103) Thirumanamedu; (104) Jevanthinathapuram; (106) Pambaramsuthi and (107) Nerinjalakudi.

79. Panchayats in Thiruvarambur Union in Tiruchirappalli taluk included in Tiruchirappalli-II Constituency—

(25) Pandamangalam; (42) Abishegapuram; (43) Puthur and (66) Ponmalai.

80. Panchayats in Manapparai Union in Kulitalai taluk included in Kadavur Constituency—

(109) Chettiapatti; (110) Malayadipatti; (111) Vengaikurichi; (112) Inam Vadugapatti; (113) Poigaipatti; (124) Pannapatti; (135) Karuppur and (136) Puthanatham.

81. Panchayats in Annavasal Union in Kolathur taluk included in Viralimalai Constituency—

(35) Thirunallur; (49) Kattagudi; (80) Irundirapatti; (82) Eswarankoil; (83) Kothirapatti; (92) Illuppur; (93) Punginipatti; (94) Vellanjar; (95) Vettukadu; (96) Rappusal; (126) Veerapatti; (127) Edayapatti; (128) Alathur; (129) Ennai; (130) Thalingi; (131) Kadavampatti and (134) Kilikudi.

82. Panchayats in Arimalam Union in Thirumayam taluk included in Alangudy Constituency—

(72) Kadayakudi; (73) Vanniampatti; (75) Mirattumilai; (76) Onangudi; (77) Samudram; (122) Keelapanaiyur; (124) Arimalam and (129) Thuraiyur.

83. Panchayats in Thiruvarankulam Union in Alangudy taluk included in Pudukkottai Constituency—

(14) Sembattur; (15) Puttambur; (16) Vagavavasal; (17) Mullur; (75) Pudukkottai; (77) Nathampannai; (78) Purakarai Nathampannai; (79) Kavinad West; (80) Kavinad East and (81) Kaikurichi.

THANJAVUR DISTRICT.

84. Panchayats in Thanjavur Union in Thanjavur taluk included in Thanjavur constitutency—

(55) Mathur West; Mathur East; (56) Nallicheri; (57) Thandankorai; (59) Manangorai; (61) Thiruvedhigudi; (89) Manakkarambai; (91) Narasanayagapuram; (92) Thottakkadu; (94) Kondavattanthidal; (95) Thittai; (96) Ramapuram; (99) Melaveli; (102) Rajendram; (123) Ramanathapuram; (124) Palliyeri; (126) Gudalur; (127) Kurungalur; (132) Kadakadappai and (134) Mariyammankoil.

THANJAVUR DISTRICT—*cont.*

85. Panchayats in Kumbakonam Union in Kumbakonam taluk included in Papanasam Constituency—

(46) Neerathanallur; (47) Kothangudi; (48) Devanancheri; (73) Agarathur; (74) Thirunallur; (75) Kadichambadi; (76) Valapuram; (77) Thiruppirambiam; (78) Innambur; (79) Eraharam; (80) Asoor; (105) Annalagraharam; (107) Darasuram; (111) Baburajapuram; (112) Nagakudi; (113) Swamimalai; (114) Thiruvalanchuli, Sundaraperumalkoil; (115) Valayapettai; (116) Solamaligai; (117) Ariyapadaiveedu; (118) Korukkai; (119) Sakkottai; (120) Marudhanallur; (130) Thippirajapuram; (131) Seshambadi; (132) Kilapalaiyur; (133) Patteeswaram; (134) Thenampadugai; (135) Udayalur and (136) Thillaiyambur.

86. Panchayats in Tiruvidamarudur Union in Kumbakonam taluk included in Kumbakonam Constituency—

(86) Thepperumanallur; (100) Sembiavarambal; (101) Srinivasanallur; (102) Villiavarambal; (103) Malayappanallur; (121) Krishnapuram; (122) Enanallur; (123) Thirunarayur; (124) Nachiarkoil; (125) Thiruppanthurai; (128) Mathur; (129) Thandalam; (137) Visalur; (138) Nagarasampettai; (139) Thirutchirai and (140) Injikollai.

87. Panchayats in Sirkali Union in Sirkali taluk included in Sirkali Constituency—

(34) Vilanthidasamudram; (36) Athiyur; (39) Kondal; (40) Valluvakudi; (41) Nemmeli; (42) Agani; (43) Sirkali; (44) Semmangudi; (50) Thillaividangan; (51) Thittai; (52) Sattanathapuram; (60) Edakudivadapathy; (61) Karaimedu; (62) Puduathurai; (64) Thirunagari; (65) Neppathur and (66) Thennampattinam.

88. Panchayats in Sembanarkoil Union in Mayuram taluk included in Kuttalam Constituency—

(79) Parasalur; (80) Arupathi; (107) Elayalur; (108) Annavasal; (109) Memathur; (110) Thiruchampalli; (111) Mukkarambur; (112) Mathur; (119) Kiliyur; (120) Kilmathur; (121) Gudalur; (122) Echangudi; (123) Narasinganathan; (158) Arasur; (160) Thiruvilayattam; (161) Neduvasal; (162) Thiruvidakkali; (166) Visalur; (167) Uthirangudi; (168) Eravancheri; (169) Kothangudi; (170) Vilagam; (171) Nalladai; (172) Illuppur and (173) Eduthukkatti.

89. Panchayats in Nagapattinam Union in Nagapattinam taluk included in Thiruvarur Constituency—

(156) Madappuram; (160) Thirukuvalai; (161) Melavalakkarai; (162) Valakkarai; (165) Keelaiyur; (166) Esanur; (167) Ettugudy; (168) Thiruvoimur and (169) Venmanacheri.

90. Panchayats in Mannargudi Union in Mannargudi taluk included in Mannargudi Constituency—

(53) Moovanallur; (54) Paruthikottai; (55) Edayarembethi; (57) Karikottai; (58) Melavasal; (65) Neduvakkottai; (94) Keelathiruppalakudi, Melthiruppalakudi; (95) Nemmeli; (98) Magadevapattinam; (100) Ullikottai; (122) Koopachikottai and (124) Paravakkottai, Kandithampettai.

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APPENDIX—cont.

THANJAVUR DISTRICT—cont.

91. Panchayats in Thiruvonam Union in Orathanad taluk included in Gandarvakottai Constituency—

(1) Manjapettai; (2) Ponakkulam; (3) Ariyanpatti; (5) Komapuram; (6) Manganur; (7) Vadugapatti; (9) Palayagandarvakottai, Akkachipatti; (10) Pudunagar; (11) Mudukulam; (12) Veeradipatti; (14) Pisanathur; (18) Aravampatti; (19) Gandarvakottai; (20) Kattunaval; (22) Mattangal; (23) Pudupatti; (24) Sundampatti; (25) Neppugai; (26) Andanur; (27) Vellalaviduthi; (29) Athankaraividuthi; (30) Thuvar; (31) Kallakottai; (32) Sangamviduthi; (33) Periakottai; (34) Namburampatti; (35) Nadupatti and (36) Kulathur.

92. Panchayats in Orathanad Union in Orathanad taluk included in Gandarvakottai Constituency—

(38) Eachankottai; (39) Nadoor; (50) Vadakkur, Vadakkusethi; (51) Poyyundarkottai; (52) Pachiyur; (53) Adhanakottai; (54) Vadakkur Therkusethi; (55) Cholapuram; (56) Ayankudi; (57) Thennamanadu; (68) Mandalakottai; (69) Kakkaraikotta and (70) Thekkoor Karukkadipatty.

93. Panchayats in Pattukkottai Union in Pattukkottai taluk included in Peravurani Constituency—

(26) Naduvikkottai; (29) Sendakottai; (55) Kondikulam; (56) Kalugapulikkadu; (74) Mudalcheri; (75) Karakavayal; (130) Pallikondan; (131) Pudukkottai Ullur; (152) Thokkalikadu; (153) Eripurakkarai; (154) Mahilankottai; (155) Raja Madam and (177) Pannavayal.

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

94. Panchayats in Kallal Union in Tirupattur taluk included in Sivaganga Constituency—

(67) Nerpugapatti; (106) Pattamangalam West; (107) Pattamangalam East; (109) Veliyathur; (152) Kandiramanickam; (153) Kallipattu; (155) Sembanur; (157) Kurunthampattu; (159) Veppangulam; (160) Alampattu; (161) Keelapoongudi; (165) Panangudi; (166) Mummudisanpatti; (167) A. Siruvayal; (168) Malaikandan and (169) Vetriyur.

95. Panchayats in Tiruvadanai Union in Tiruvadanai taluk included in Ilayankudi Constituency—

(118) Nambuthalai; (119) Muhilthagam; (120) Arumbu; (121) Kulathur; (135) Thiruvertiyur; (136) Pudupattinam; (137) Munnimunai and (138) Karankadu.

96. Panchayats in Tiruppullani Union in Ramanathapuram taluk included in Ramanathapuram Constituency—

(60) Reghunathapuram; (85) Periapattinam, Nainamaraikkan and (86) Muthupettai.

97. Panchayats in Sivganga Union in Sivaganga taluk included in Manamadurai Constituency—

(37) Illuppakudi; (38) Thamarakki North; (39) Thamarakki South; (60) Komarapatti; (61) Mudikandam; (63) Arasanoor; (65) Kannariruppu; (66) Padamathur; (68) Pilloor; (70) Ponnakulam; (100) Alankulam; (104) Arasanimuthupatti; (107) Kovanur; (108) Mathur; (156) Kudanjadi, Mangudi Therkkuvadi, Mulakulam, Okkupatti, K. Nedungulam and Sakkandi.

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT—cont.

98. Panchayats in Tiruchuli Union in Aruppukottai taluk included in Kariapatti Constituency—

(80) Mithilaikulam; (90) Kuchampatty; (93) Pannaimoonadappu; (114) Pulikurichi; (115) Udayanampatti; (116) Sennilaikudi; (135) Vidathakulam; (161) Pallimadam; (162) Tiruchuli; (163) Tamilpadi; (165) Keelakandamangalam; (168) Kulasegaranallur; (190) Savasupuram; (191) Kullampatti; (192) Kallurani; (193) Muthuramalingapuram; (225) Vedanatham; (227) R. Kallumadam; (228) Kalaiyar Karisalkulam; (230) Aladipatti and (231) Bommukottai.

99. Panchayats in Vembakottai Union in Sattur taluk included in Sivakasi Constituency—

(97) Mamsapuram; (98) Nathikudi; (99) Puliparaipatti and (101) Kakkivadampatti.

100. Panchayats in Srivilliputtur Union in Srivilliputtur taluk included in Sivakasi Constituency—

(32) Pattakulam Sallipatti; (33) Viluppanur, Goonampatti; (34) T. Managaseri; (35) Mullikulam; (36) Achangulam; (37) Poovani; (44) Athikulamsengulam; (46) Malli; (47) Mallipudur; (48) Ayan Nachiarkoil; (60) Pillaiyarkulam and (61) P. Ramachandrapuram; (62) Achanthavilothan and (63) Keelarajakularaman, Thombakulam, Reddiapatti and Saminathapuram.

101. Panchayats in Rajapalayam Union in Srivilliputtur taluk included in Sattur Constituency—

(64) Melarajakularaman; (86) Nallamanaickenpatti; (87) Nathampatti, Chatrapatti, Ramalingapuram, Kilavikulam; (88) Gopalapuram and Kurichiarpatti; (89) Vadagarai and Sivalingapuram; (90) Thenkarai and (91) Korukkampatti.

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

102. Panchayats in Kayathar Union in Koilpatti taluk included in Koilpatti Constituency—

(78) Kuppanapuram; (157) Solapuram; (158) Pungavarnatham; (160) Kamanaickenpatti; (161) Kuruvinatham; (163) Mudukkalangulam; (164) Koppampatti; (165) Kurumalai; (174) Savalaperi; (175) Asoor; (176) Sivagnanapuram; (177) Kappulingampatti; Therumalapuram; (178) Kadambur and Chidambarapuram; (180) Therkuvandanam; (181) Vadakuvandanam; (182) Achankulam; (184) Theethampatti; (185) Thottampatti; (186) Podupatti; (188) Kannakattai and (218) Agilandapuram.

103. Panchayats in Melaneelithanallur Union in Sankarankoil taluk included in Kadayanallur Constituency—

(87) Kulasekaramangalam; (88) Sendamangalam (Major); (89) Sendamangalam (Kasba); (90) Vellalankulam; (91) Ichanda; (93) Naduvakurichi (Minor); (94) Pattadaikatti; (95) Naduvakurichi (Major); (96) Periakoilangulam; (97) Chinnakoilangulam and (98) Kurukkalpatti.

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TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—*cont.*

104. Panchayats in Kadayam Union in Ambasamudram taluk included in Cheranmahadevi Constituency—

(5) Anjankattalai; (12) Madathur; (14) Anaindaperumalnadanur; (30) Pappankulam and (31) Thuppakudi.

105. Panchayats in Palayamkottai Union in Tirunelveli taluk included in Gangaikondan Constituency—

(24) Seevalperi; (29) Alanganeri (Azhaganeri); (34) Rajavallipuram; (35) Naranammalpuram; (36) Inam Karai Iruppu; (43) Ramayanpatti; (64) Senthimangalam; (66) Vellakoil; (68) Manapadaiveedu; (70) Melapattam; (71) Thirumalaikolundupuram; (72) Kilpattam; (73) Kansapuram; (74) Marudur; (78) Melaputhaneri; (82) Ariyakulam; (83) Udayarkulam; (84) Naduvakurichi; (86) Inam Palayamchettikulam; (87) Kizhanatham and (112) Thiruvengatanathapuram.

106. Panchayats in Karungulam Union in Srivaikuntam taluk included in Srivaikuntam Constituency—

(1) Alanda; (2) Poovani; (3) Sekkarakudi; (23) Vadakkukaraiseri; (24) Singathakurichi; (25)

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—*cont.*

Kaliavoor; (29) Azhikudi; (31) Vallanad Kasba; (32) Vadavallanad; (33) Kizhavallanad and (34) Ellanaickenpatty.

107. Panchayats in Nanguneri Union in Nanguneri taluk included in Melapalayam Constituency—

(2) Poolam; (3) Thottakudi; (4) Alwaneri; (5) Paruthipadu; (6) Amboorni Sattangulam; (7) Karandaneri; (24) Marugalkurichi; (29) Unnankulam; (30) Singaneri (31) Ariyakulam; (32) Koonthakulam; (33) Moolaikaraipatti; (34) Chinthamani and (35) Munanjipatti.

108. Panchayats in Tuticorin Union in Srivaikuntam taluk included in Tuticorin Constituency—

(8) Ayyanadaippu; (9) Meelavittan; (10) Sankaraperi; (11) Mappilaiurani; (12) Tuticorin Rural; (14) Mullakkadu and Muthiapuram; (15) Korampallam and Athimarapatti and (38) Kulayankarisal.

109. Panchayats in Valliyur Union in Nanguneri taluk included in Nanguneri Constituency—

(53) Anaikulam; (54) Kannanallur; (64) Kovankulam; (67) Achampady; (70) Vadakkuvalliyur and (71) Therkuvalliyur.

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TABLE C

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTERS AND POLLING STATIONS AT A GLANCE

The following table shows the total number of voters and the approximate number of polling stations to be located in each district in Madras State :—

MADRAS STATE

	Name of district.	Total number of voters.	Approximate number of polling stations to be located.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Madras City	11,05,034	1,166
2	Chingleput	13,87,589	1,415
3	North Arcot	18,80,479	1,977
4	South Arcot	18,30,785	1,915
5	Dharmapuri	7,64,875	803
6	Salem	15,87,470	1,662
7	The Nilgiris	2,19,859	231
8	Coimbatore	22,87,351	2,396
9	Madurai	20,55,956	2,166
10	Tiruchirappalli	19,90,142	2,197
11	Thanjavur	19,28,883	1,995
12	Ramanathapuram	15,34,289	1,579
13	Tirunelveli	17,11,007	1,762
14	Kanyakumai	5,57,049	589
		2,08,40,768	21,853

The tables given below show the total number of voters and the approximate number of polling stations to be located in each Assembly Constituency in each district of Madras State :—

1. MADRAS CITY.

	Name of Assembly Constituency.	Total number of voters.	Approximate number of polling stations required.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Washermanpet	81,234	89
2	Harbour	80,770	90
3	Basin Bridge	1,00,668	106
4	Park Town	74,911	79
5	Perambur (SC)	1,01,844	106
6	Purasawalkam	97,344	102
7	Egmore	89,317	95
8	Thousand lights	89,772	92
9	Triplicane	86,625	93
10	Mylapore	88,027	95
11	Thiagarayanagar	90,908	95
12	Saidapet	1,17,614	124
		11,05,034	1,166

2. CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

	Name of Assembly Constituency.	Total number of voters.	Approximate number of polling stations required.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
13	Gummidipundi	94,510	99
14	Ponneri	90,005	96
15	Tiruvotriyur	1,12,583	116
16	St. Thomas Mount	99,527	105
17	Tirupporur	87,997	92
18	Chingleput	91,069	95
19	Madurantakam	85,326	90
20	Acharapakkam (SC)	84,158	89
21	Uthiramerur	93,228	88
22	Kancheepuram	98,067	88
23	Kunnathur	93,351	89
24	Sriperumbudur	91,756	90
25	Kadambattur	83,439	87
26	Tiruvallur (SC)	85,574	89
27	Tiruttani	96,999	102
		13,87,589	1,415

3. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

28	Arkonam	90,915	95
29	Sholinghur	84,733	89
30	Ranipet	92,314	96
31	Arcot	84,923	88
32	Katpadi	82,701	87
33	Gudiyattam	85,458	91
34	Pernambatur (SC)	81,424	86
35	Natrampalli	81,135	87
36	Tiruppattur	83,483	89
37	Vaniyambadi	72,630	76
38	Ambur (SC)	86,597	91
39	Kaniyambadi	80,343	85
40	Vellore	88,226	93
41	Arni	83,360	87
42	Cheyyar	86,809	90
43	Wandiwash	94,968	99
44	Pernamallur	87,005	91
45	Polur	83,730	88
46	Chengam (SC)	78,825	83
47	Thandrambattur	83,336	89
48	Kalasapakkam	93,072	98
49	Tiruvannamalai	94,483	99
		18,80,479	1,977

TABLE C—*cont.*

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTERS AND POLLING STATIONS AT A GLANCE—*cont.*

4. SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Name of Assembly Constituency.	*Total number of voters.*	*Approximate number of polling stations required.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
50 Melmalayanur	92,700	100
51 Gingee	94,989	100
52 Tindivanam	89,965	92
53 Vanur (SC)	88,959	91
54 Kandamangalam (SC)	85,950	90
55 Villupuram	91,120	94
56 Nellikuppam	83,520	88
57 Cuddalore	87,356	90
58 Panruti	98,778	103
59 Kurinjipadi (SC) ..	78,332	82
60 Bhuvanagiri	93,700	94
61 Kattumannarkoil ..	79,723	81
62 Chidambaram	90,892	93
63 Vriddhachalam.. ..	96,128	98
64 Mangalur (SC) ..	90,471	93
65 Ulundurpet	83,219	94
66 Tirukkoilur	85,566	97
67 Mugaiyur	87,855	92
68 Rishivandiam (SC) ..	73,332	75
69 Sankarapuram ..	72,449	79
70 Kallakurichi	85,781	89
	18,30,785	1,915

5. DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

Name of Assembly Constituency.	*Total number of voters.*	*Approximate number of polling stations required.*
71 Hosur	77,986	81
72 Uddanapalle	81,732	87
73 Krishnagiri	79,862	82
74 Kaveripatnam	85,634	90
75 Uttangarai	90,590	95
76 Harur (SC)	78,090	86
77 Dharmapuri	90,229	95
78 Palacode	89,578	92
79 Pennagaram	91,174	95
	7,64,875	803

6. SALEM DISTRICT

Name of Assembly Constituency.	*Total number of voters.*	*Approximate number of polling stations required.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
80 Mettur	89,669	98
81 Taramangalam ..	88,421	91
82 Omalur (SC)	83,893	88
83 Salem I	98,107	98
84 Salem II	86,900	89
85 Yercaud (ST) ..	75,553	80
86 Panamarathupatti ..	85,852	90
87 Veerapandy	90,446	93
88 Edapadi	97,671	102
89 Sankari (SC)	95,195	100
90 Tiruchengode	99,186	103
91 Kapilamalai	1,04,565	111
92 Namakkal	92,423	104
93 Sendamangalam (ST)	98,120	104
94 Rasipuram	97,329	101
95 Attur	1,14,666	120
96 Talavasal (SC) ..	89,472	90
	15,87,470	1,662

7. THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT

Name of Assembly Constituency.	*Total number of voters.*	*Approximate number of polling stations required.*
97 Gudalur (SC)	69,652	74
98 Ootacamund	74,754	79
99 Coonoor	75,453	78
	2,19,859	231

8. COIMBATORE DISTRICT

Name of Assembly Constituency.	*Total number of voters.*	*Approximate number of polling stations required.*
100 Mettupalayam	1,03,021	107
101 Avanashi	87,935	93
102 Thondamuthur ..	1,01,723	108
103 Singanallur	94,678	100
104 Perur (SC)	97,965	104
105 Coimbatore West ..	83,334	87
106 Coimbatore East ..	91,194	94
107 Kinathukadavu ..	86,261	92
108 Pollachi	86,215	88
109 Valparai (SC) ..	92,469	94
110 Udumalpet	91,387	96
111 Dharapuram (SC) ..	90,534	94
112 Vellakoil	94,926	99
113 Kangayam	94,023	97
114 Pongalur	91,390	99
115 Palladam	96,691	99
116 Tiruppur	96,314	105
117 Modakkurichi	1,00,674	109
118 Perundurai	95,889	99
119 Erode	1,00,231	101
120 Bhavani	90,629	98
121 Andhiyur	88,676	93
122 Gobichettipalayam ..	79,606	81
123 Satyamangalam ..	77,058	80
124 Bhavanisagar	74,318	79
	22,87,351	2,396

TABLE C—*cont.*

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTERS AND POLLING STATIONS AT A GLANCE—*cont.*

9. MADURAI DISTRICT

Name of Assembly Constituency.	*Total number of voters.*	*Approximate number of polling stations required.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
125 Oddanchatram ..	98,927	104
126 Palani (SC)	96,740	100
127 Periakulam	88,447	92
128 Bodinayakanur ..	83,333	87
129 Cumbum	1,00,279	105
130 Theni	92,051	97
131 Andipatti	89,489	94
132 Sedapatti	87,440	90
133 Thirumangalam ..	90,154	96
134 Usilampatti	88,780	96
135 Nilakkottai (SC) ..	89,652	97
136 Sholavandan	94,490	101
137 Thirupparankundram	1,07,286	114
138 Madurai West	1,11,018	118
139 Madurai Central ..	85,982	93
140 Madurai East	82,572	88
141 Melur South (SC) ..	98,204	99
142 Melur North	88,684	92
143 Vadamadurai	88,863	94
144 Dindigul	94,677	97
145 Athoor	99,963	108
146 Vedasandur	98,925	104
	20,55,956	2,166

10. TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

147 Aravakurichi	1,00,279	115
148 Karur	94,753	104
149 Thottiyam	96,170	102
150 Musiri	85,062	92
151 Uppiliapuram	91,996	99
152 Perambalur (SC) ..	88,723	101
153 Varahur	92,757	107
154 Andimadam	89,600	102
155 Jayangondam (SC) ..	84,800	95
156 Ariyalur	92,293	103
157 Lalgudi	91,460	101
158 Srirangam (SC) ..	92,266	106
159 Tiruchirappalli I ..	90,051	101
160 Tiruchirappalli II ..	81,949	85
161 Thiruvarambur ..	92,545	103
162 Kulithalai	97,247	107
163 Krishnaroyapuram(SC)	88,624	100
164 Kadavur	87,277	99
165 Viralimalai	91,528	99
166 Thirumayam ..	89,498	93
167 Alangudy	80,808	87
168 Pudukkottai	90,456	96
	19,90,142	2,197

11. THANJAVUR DISTRICT

Name of Assembly Constituency.	*Total number of voters.*	*Approximate number of polling stations required.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
169 Tiruvaiyaru	92,276	96
170 Thanjavur	79,943	84
171 Papanasam	91,505	94
172 Valangiman (SC) ..	83,501	84
173 Kumbakonam	92,881	95
174 Aduthurai	93,498	100
175 Sirkali (SC)	79,674	84
176 Sembanarkoil	77,452	83
177 Mayuram	84,875	86
178 Kuttalam	77,128	78
179 Kodavasal	76,983	78
180 Nannilam (SC)	73,339	76
181 Thiruvarur (SC)	80,295	81
182 Nagapattinam	81,422	84
183 Vedaranyam	82,720	87
184 Thiruthuraipoondi ..	75,490	78
185 Kottur (SC)	78,747	81
186 Mannargudi	82,351	85
187 Orathanad	88,757	91
188 Kandarvakottai ..	83,690	86
189 Pattukkottai	79,659	83
190 Peraurani	93,210	96
191 Aranthangi	99,487	105
	19,28,883	1,995

12. RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

192 Tiruppattur	87,114	92
193 Karaikudi	89,919	94
194 Thiruvadanai	96,687	99
195 Ilayankudi	91,158	96
196 Ramanathapuram ..	84,807	88
197 Kadaladi (SC) ..	90,382	94
198 Mudukulathur	97,163	100
199 Paramakudy (SC) ..	94,203	98
200 Sivaganga	91,418	95
201 Manamadurai	94,789	99
202 Kariapatti	90,626	95
203 Aruppukkottai ..	81,338	83
204 Virudhunagar	83,138	87
205 Sattur	87,629	91
206 Sivakasi	90,905	95
207 Srivilliputtur	93,029	98
208 Rajapalayam	89,984	95
	15,34,289	1,579

TABLE C—*cont.*

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTERS AND POLLING STATIONS AT A GLANCE—*cont.*

13. TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

Name of Assembly Constituency.	*Total number of voters.*	*Approximate number of polling stations required.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
209 Vilathikulam	85,282	88
210 Koilpatti	84,318	87
211 Ottapidaram (SC) ..	85,259	88
212 Sankarankoil (SC) ..	89,891	93
213 Vasudevanallur ..	93,015	96
214 Kadayanallur	91,249	94
215 Tenkasi	86,103	89
216 Alangulam	88,139	91
217 Ambasamudram ..	89,050	93
218 Cheranmahadevi ..	86,185	88
219 Gangaikondan (SC) ..	92,523	97
220 Tirunelveli	89,761	93
221 Melapalayam	91,712	95
222 Srivaikuntam	93,815	97
223 Tuticorin	91,916	96
224 Tiruchendur	91,755	96
225 Sattangulam	89,747	93

13. TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT—*cont.*

Name of Assembly Constituency.	*Total number of voters.*	*Approximate number of polling stations required.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
226 Nanguneri	92,735	96
227 Radhapuram	88,552	92
	17,11,007	1,762

14. KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

Name of Assembly Constituency.	*Total number of voters.*	*Approximate number of polling stations required.*
228 Kanyakumari	86,262	90
229 Nagercoil	86,490	91
230 Colachel	88,084	92
231 Padmanabhapuram ..	74,205	79
232 Tiruvattar	74,601	80
233 Vilavancode	73,723	78
234 Killiyoor	73,684	79
	5,57,049	589

PRISON PROGRAMMES IN MADRAS

SRI E. P. D. THOMAS, B.A.,

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The programme followed in the jails in the State of Madras has been drawn up with the rehabilitation of prisoners as the final object in mind. The prison programme can be classified under the following heads:—

(*a*) Orientation.
(*b*) Classification.
(*c*) Education.
(*d*) Vocational training.
(*e*) Group therapy.
(*f*) Religious discourses.
(*g*) Pre-release preparation.
(*h*) Custody and discipline.

There are three types of prisons in this State: (1) the Maximum-Custody Prisons at Salem and Cuddalore where only hardened criminals are lodged ; (2) the other Central Jails in the State which may be classified as Medium Custody Prisons; and (3) the two Minimum-Custody Prisons (open-air jails) at Coimbatore and Salem. In addition to this, there is a Borstal School at Palayamkottai to cater to the needs of adolescent offenders. There is also a State Jail for Women at Vellore meant specially for the detention and treatment of woman prisoners. The courts themselves decide as to whether a prisoner is to be committed to a casual (Medium-Custody) Jail or habitual (Maximum-Custody) Jail, according to his past histroy. Committal to the Borstal School is done by the courts themselves or by the Government on the recommendation of the Inspector-General.

Orientation and Classification

The orientation programme is mainly intended to soften the prisoners and bring them to a fit condition to benefit by rehabilitative programmes. As soon as prisoners are received they are lodged in the quarantine where they are given a thorough medical check-up and are protected against all communicable diseases. The period of quarantine is 10 to 14 days. During this period the senior officers of the jail and the Welfare Officer meet the prisoners and undertake some preliminary case-work, though not in a detailed manner. The prisoners are advised in the error of their ways. They are also given a clear idea of how they should conduct themselves during the period of incarceration and they are informed of the various jail rules they have to follow, and the necessity to follow these rules. They are also given a clear picture of the various facilities in the jail which they could benefit from before going out into wider arena of the world, better equipped to meet and overcome the problems of life.

The main purpose of the Classification Committee is to study the conditions and background of individual prisoners and fit them into a suitable rehabilitative programme of the jail. After the period of quarantine is over all long-term prisoners are brought before this Committee which makes a detailed study of the background, the aptitude and the capabilities of the prisoners and fits them into suitable rehabilitative programmes available in the jail. The analysis of the individual is obtained as fas as possible through the social investigation made by the Welfare Officer, Physical condition as revealed by the medical check-up and the educational and vocational evaluation and study of aptitudes and interests gleaned through the interview by the Board.

Education, vocational training

Education in prison has two functions : (1) to provide a programme for adults in need of education, and (2) a programme for prisoners in need of correction or betterment. The prisoner who is functionally illiterate (nearly 80 per cent of the prisoners who are admitted do not know to read and write) requires first attention in the educational programme. Every man who can possibly do so is given the opportunity to learn to read and write. Educated prisoners who want to go up for higher studies are given all facilities and encouragement. Library facilities are also available in all big jails. In addition the State Library Authorities arrange to distribute books under the direct supervision of the jail school teachers.

To most prisoners, vocational training and occupational experince have a tangible value. Such skills learnt in the jail are marketable and they definitely increase the chances of the prisoner being employed on release. For this reason, vocational and trade training have been given the foremost importance in the jails of the State of Madras. There is a huge spinning and weaving mill in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and a fully equipped leather industry in the Central Jail, Vellore. The Central Jail, Salem, specialises in sheet-metal work. Central Jails like Madras and Tiruchirappalli have mechanised carpentry units. Training in printing is given on a big scale at the Central Jail, Madras. Prisoners who have a taste for things mechanical are sent to work and learn automobile engineering in the Government's State Transport Workshop.

Group Therapy to the extent possible is tried in many jails. Dramatic or action methods through dance, music and motion pictures are tried. Lectureor verbal methods through religious discourses, interviews, discussions, reading and reciting are also tried.

In almost every jail there are moral and religious lecturers to cater to the needs of prisoners belonging to differenct religions.

The system of parole has been much encouraged and well behaved prisoners are sent out on parole without much difficulty. Superintendents themselves have been given powers to release good conduct prisoners on parole for a period of 15 days to attend important functions in the family. This helps the long-term prisoners to get used to outside conditions and prepare themselves for ultimate release. Prisoners about to be released are interviewed by a committee appointed by the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society a month or so before the actual release and Society offers whatever help possible to resettle them in the outside world.

Custody is determined by public expectation while discipline is determined by the prison adminstrators. Discipline is directed towards the development of patterns of behaviour which will be of help to the prisoner in his future adjustments in the free community outside. Misconduct in prison ranges from loitering to homicide. Prisoners are advised that offences which are punishable under the I.P.C., such as grievous hurt and murder, will be tried by the courts of the country. There is a system of remission and premature release on the advice of the Advisory Board which give prisoners the incentive to be law-abiding inside the jail and show progress in their vocations. When prisoners know that a record of all infractions of the rules will be submitted to the Advisory Board that considers their release they recognise that evidence of failure to adjust within the prison community will be made good reason for withholding their release.

Drawbacks and suggestions

Classification of prisoners by courts into hardened criminals fit for treatment in a habitual jail and casual criminals fit for treatment in Medium-Custody Jails or even fit to be sent to Borstal Schools is not done on a scientific basis. Courts have neither the time nor the facilities to make a careful study of the prisoners under expert guidance. This sometimes results in a hardened criminal coming to a casual jail or vice versa. There are several cases where prisoners, by giving a wrong age, go to the Borstal School, or boys who should have Borstal treatment find themselves in ordinary jails. Courts are also not in a position to get the full background and past history of criminals and sometimes to judge the correct age of the criminal. The only solution to this problem is to have a central reception centre where long-term prisoners committed by the various courts could be received and carefully studied by the competent professional staff. Segregation in various types of prisons based on scientific methods will be possible only through such a reception centre.

Prisoners enter the institutions with a sense of fear, resentment, misconception and frustration. They face months or years of confinement and fear of what may happen to them, while in confinement, fear of the prospect of broken ties of family and friends and fear of problems they will face upon eventual return to the community. Some of the problems can be brought to the surface and handled only by case-workers, psychiatrists or psychoanalysts. There is great scarcity of such technical personnel in our country and hence the orientation programmes in our jails are not able to achieve really good results. The employment of at least visiting psychiatrists and psychoanalysts and the permanent employment of trained case-workers will go to solve the problem to a considerable extent.

Classification Board

The Classification Board is unable to get a correct diagnosis of the state of mind of the prisoner without the aid of a trained psychiatrist or psychoanalysts. Also, owing to lack of trained case-workers the correct and full social background is not forthcoming and hence classification in our prison system is unable to achieve maximum results. The solution lies in the State training more psychoanalysts and pschiatrists and socialogists and making their services readily available to the jails. Incidentally, the explosion of the prison population owing to heavy inrush of prisoners under the Prohibition Act takes away a lot of useful time of the prison staff and makes prison administration unwieldy.

The heavy demand on the prison population for carrying out prison duties like cooking, washing, cleaning etc., and the importance we place on the production side in workshops make the prison staff unwilling to spare prisoners to attend the jail school regularly and take part in other useful programmes like group therapy. There is need for relaxation on the emphasis on production.

Many of the major industries in jails have been mechanised and have been started with a view to cater to the needs of sister departments. Most of the prison population are from rural areas where there are no mechanised industries like spinning mills or mechanised carpentry units. Added to this, the local community even-to-day looks with suspicion on the released prisoner. These factors go a very long way in reducing the employment possibilities of the ex-prisoners. It is therefore imperative to rationalise the vocational training programme in the jails to suit the needs of the prisoners. The profit motive should not be allowed to stand in the way of the prisoners becoming proficient in the vocation they are taught.

The Police, with their preoccupations as guardians of law and order, seldom recommend the release of prisoners either on parole or prematurely, with the result that even in very deserving cases it is found not possible to extend these concessions. A less mechanical approach to this problem would help make this part of the programme a success.

[*Paper presented to the Seminar on Social Defence held recently at Rajaji Hall*]

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POLICE BOYS' CLUBS

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"The Police Boys' Clubs" cover only a limited field in the prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.

It would be relevant, in this context to give you an idea of the extent of Juvenile Deliquency in the country and in this State. In the year 1959, a total of 47,925 juveniles were apprehended all over India. The number apprehended in the following year was 49,276 showing an increase of 2·8 per cent over the figures of the previous year. In 1961, the figure was 53,776 registering a further increase of 9·1 per cent. The number of juveniles apprehended in 1962 was 53,803 recording a slight increase of 0·05 per cent. 51,349 juveniles were rounded up in the year 1963 showing a decrease of 4·6 per cent. In the year 1964, 66,158 juveniles came to the notice of the Police marking an increase of 28·84 per cent.

Juveniles in Madras

As regards Madras State, of the 9,797 juveniles sent to Courts in the year 1961, 4,936 were from the City of Madras. The position in 1962 was that out of a total of 9,402 sent to Courts in Madras State, Madras City accounted for 4,205. Madras City contributed 5,189 in the year 1963 for a total of 10,646 juveniles sent to Court. In the year 1964, against a total of 15,442 juveniles sent to Courts in Madras State 10,138 were from the City of Madras. This shows that of the juveniles put up before Courts in the State, a large proportion came from the City of Madras alone.

A comparative study of the figures of juvenile delinquency for 1964 with those of the previous year in the various States and major cities in the country showed that the increase in the incidence of juvenile delinquency was most marked in the States of Kerala (67·0 per cent) followed by the States of Andhra Pradesh (36·9 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (32·2 per cent) and Madras (21·6 per cent) and among the major cities with over one Million population, Hyderabad recorded the highest increase (127·4 per cent), followed by Madras (67·3 per cent).

Although the figures of Juvenile Delinquency indicate, in general, an increasing trend, the increase is not sharp enough to cause undue alarm but it does not, at the same time, give any room for complacency. Madras City, in particular, calls for urgent and special attention in regard to the problem of juveniles.

An intensive study of the problem conducted in Salem district by the Police Research Centre, C.I.D. Madras, showed that during the decennium 1955–66' 15·4 per cent of the property crime of Salem Town was committed by juveniles. Among the Juvenile Delinquents 90·0 per cent were boys and only 10·0 per cent were girls. Involvement in cases of thefts was about 75·0 per cent of the total crime for which juveniles were responsible. The next head of crime in which juveniles were concerned in any appreciable numbers was house-breakings. Over 72·0 per cent of the juveniles implicated were from the slums and over 11·0 per cent from a congested residential areas other than slums. On a consideration of the size of the family 67·6 per cent came from families with a membership of six or more. Broken family conditions were seen to prevail in 51·0 per cent of the total studied. Economic level of the family had a notable part to play. 61·4 per cent came from families whose monthly income was below Rs. 75 per mensem. 77·6 per cent had the necessity to seek some employment or other either for supplementing the family income or to meet essencial personal needs. Bad association accounted for 65·2 per cent of the juveniles responsible for crimes.

Law on the subject

Salem district, taken as a whole, showed that 10·0 per cent of the total property crime, was committed by juveniles. The grouping of the age as 7–12, 12–16, 16–18 and 18–21 was followed for the study. The adolescent group, i.e. (18–21) outnumbered the individual total in the other three groups. The number in the age-group 12–16 came next. 69·2 per cent came to notice for thefts, 22·9 per cent for house-breakings and 4·1 per cent for cheating and Criminal breach of trust.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) exempts children under the age of seven from all criminal responsibility. It also exempts from criminal responsibility children above the age of seven and below twelve who have not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of their conduct on that occasion. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1895), in Section 562 (1) gives powers to a Court trying a person under twenty-one years of age for an offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life to release him on probation of good conduct under certain circumstances. Reformatory Schools

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Act, 1897 (Act VIII of 1897) gave powers to courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatory Schools and defined a youthful offender as a boy who had been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment and who, at the time of such conviction, was under the age of 15 years.

Every Reformatory School must provide the means of giving such youthful offenders industrial training. The Madras Borstal Schools Act (Act V of 1926) as amended by Madras Act No. 15 of 1959 defined a Borstal School as a corrective institution wherein adolescent offenders whilst detained in pursuance of this Act are given such industrial training and other instructions and are subject to such disciplinary and moral influences as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime. "Adolescent offender", according to this enactment is a person who has been convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment or who having been ordered to give security under Section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has failed to do so and who at the time of such conviction is not less than 18 nor more than 21 years of age.

Madras Children Act

The Madras Children Act (Act IV of 1920) as amended by Act XXXVII of 1958 is the most comprehensive enactment with reference to juveniles. Section 22 restricts the powers of a court to award certain punishments to a juvenile. Section 23 makes provision for sending juveniles to Senior or Junior Approved Schools in accordance with certain categories of age, etc. Section 29 contains provisions for children and young persons, not being youthful offenders, in certain uncared for or unsatisfactory conditions or circumstances.

These provisions relate to the pre-delinquent stage. They cover persons apparently under the age of sixteen years (*a*) found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode or visible means of subsistence or is found wandering or having no parent or guardian or a parent or guardian who does not exercise proper guardianship, (*b*) found destitute, not being an orphan, and having both parents or his surviving parent or in the case of an illegitimate child, his mother undergoing imprisonment or (*c*) found under the care of a parent or guardian who, by reason of his drunken or criminal habits is unfit to have the care of the child, (*d*) found frequenting the company of any reputed thief, (*dd*) found in street or place of public resort begging or receiving alms whether or not there is any pretence of singing, playing or performing or for the purpose of so begging or receiving alms, or (*e*) found in a house used for immoral purpose or in any other circumstances calculated to cause, encourage, or favour seduction or prostitution of a child and the court before which such a person is brought may order him to be sent to a Junior Approved School. This Act defines a child as a person under the age of 14 years and a young person as one under the age of 18 years.

It will be seen from the foregoing that all juveniles produced before courts in this State are not really delinquents. A large number coming under the provisions of Section 29 of the Madras Children Act, 1920 are pre-delinquents. They are taken away and sent to the Junior Approved Schools through Courts when found under situations and circumstances which would favour their turning delinquents.

A considerable amount of legal action in this State towards juveniles is aimed at redeeming them in time from possible future criminality. It is in this background that the figures of juvenile delinquency discussed above should be understood and appreciated in proper perspective. The Police have to face the baffling phenomenon of juvenile vagrancy, a problem of the pre-delinquency stage, particularly in large cities and industrial areas where social disorganization is so common. Slums, factory areas, Railway Stations, Shopping centres, Bus Stands and such other busy localities abound in them. The lure of greater employment opportunities supplemented by the attractions of City life have led a large number of boys belonging to economically inadequate families of the Districts come and settle in the City. A few of them get employed but many remain either unemployed or under employed.

When boys assemble

There arise two types of vagrants—those who do not have their homes in the City having come from neighbouring districts or far of places and those who have their homes in the City but prefer life in the streets. The former can readily be dealt with under the provisions of Section 29 of the Madras Children Act. The latter may have lost their homes due to the death or the desertion of the parents but are still in the City loosely hanging around some relatives or friends. There may be yet others of the latter type belonging to families that lack discipline and are partially or wholly disorganized. Broken homes in which the parents are not living together or in which on account of the presence of a step mother or step children no love or affection is possible account for others in the same type. Such under-privileged boys and such others in whom no one is practically interested having a considerable amount of leisure time go about the streets aimlessly and join company with those similarly placed. Their common pastimes are play, gambling or fight. In all boys, generally, there is a fund of energy.

A collection of boys will hardly remain still and are prone to shout, run and fight. When there is no satisfactory outlet for this physical power, the boys tend to

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become destructive, mischievous and even criminal. It is very easy for boys to pick up habits of gambling, swearing, drinking or thieving if the people immediately around indulge in such habits. The problem of juvenile delinquency received anxious consideration in the advanced countries such as the U. K. and the U.S.A. Studies in the field of crime pointed out to one single and universal factor that the destitute, underprivileged and wayward children mostly drifted towards delinquency for want of proper educational, recreational and environmental facilities. In particular, the congested localities and slums in Cities provided a ready arsenal for this evil.

It is for such boys who were never taught or who never learnt how to use leisure time that Boys' Clubs were thought of. The Boys' Clubs not only take such boys off the streets and keep them out of mischief but also inspire in them a sense of responsibility and leadership to enable them, in due course, to grow into useful citizens. They are intended to give opportunities for the development of the body, mind and spirit usually referred to as "Threefold Fitness". The interests of the boys are so aroused and satisfied by these Clubs that they are able to take full advantage of their spare time.

Boys' Club

A Boys' Club is, thus, a place where there will be games and sports, where the boys can find new interests and activities, see friends among boys of their own age and come under the influence of good friendly leadership. The excitement, affection and sympathy so badly needed for boys of the type discussed above are to be found in an abundant measure in theseBoys' Clubs. Although the concept of the Boys' Clubs is nearly a hundred years old, it was not until 50 years ago that their value became generally recognized and they grew considerably in numbers.

So far as our country is concerned, the problem of juvenile vagrancy and delinquency assumed considerable proportions only in the post-war years. It was not, however, until 1958 that a beginning was made in this State to start Boys' Clubs.

Fourteen Boys' Clubs started functioning in the City of Madras and at the Headquarters Towns of certain districts. These clubs were originally run with the sums collected as donations from local philanthropists and with the amount sanctioned by the Collector of the concerned district from the discretionary grant. In 1960-61, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 18,860 for certain clubs and the remaining clubs, as usual, were managed from out of public donations and Collectors' discretionary grants. Under the Third Five-Year Plan the Government were pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 63,445 to finance the nine existing clubs and for the opening nine new clubs.

At present there are 27 Boys' Clubs functioning in the State in the following places :—

1. Madras City (2 clubs)
2. Thanjavur
3. Kumbakonam
4. Coimbatore
5. Chingleput
6. Conjeevaram
7. Nagercoil
8. Tirunelveli
9. Tuticorin
10. Dindigul
11. Palani
12. Madurai Urban (3 clubs).
13. Tiruchirappalli
14. Pudukottai
15. Ramanathapuram
16. Sivaganga
17. Aruppukottai
18. Vellore
19. Cuddalore
20. Chidambaram
21. Ooty
22. Salem (3 clubs).

Objects and activities

(*a*) To afford children an opportunity of participating in clean healthy recreation,

(*b*) to instruct children in the principles of good citizenship,

(*c*) to inculcate an appreciation of the need for observance of the laws of the State,

(*d*) to encourage music, literature, art and culture among the young particularly as regards such who by reason of their circumstances, may be unable to obtain or may need such benefits or advantages, and

(*e*) to awaken citizens to their responsibility towards adolescents.

(i) Recreation: Out-door games .. Volley Ball Ring-tennis, Basket ball Khokho hututu.

Indoor games .. Carrom, Ping Pong, Chess, Drafts Board

(ii) Education:

(*a*) A separate reading room with a library should be provided.

(*b*) Supervised tours, quiz programmes, lectures and debates should be frequently arranged.

(iii) Social: Cinema shows, seasonal parties, bands and plays.

Conditions For members

The moral well being of the boys should be the chief concern of the Boys' Clubs. When the boy joins, he may be asked to sign a declaration to the effect that he has read, understood and accepted the clubs' Code and ethics, which may be as follows :—

(i) While remaining as member, he shall keep his mind and body active.

(ii) He shall conduct himself in an orderly manner and treat other members as he would like to be treated himself.

(iii) He shall at all times take proper care of the furniture and property of his club.

(iv) He shall respect the principles of good citizenship and encourage his comrades to do likewise.

(v) He shall endeavour to build friendship with his club-mates because friendship is one of the greatest assets that he can have and it is advantageous to his future welfare.

(vi) He shall follow his club leaders and respect and obey his instructions.

(vii) He shall be loyal to his club.

(viii) He shall look upon every policeman as his friend and comrade to whom he can come when he needs help.

(ix) Finally he shall be loyal to his country and love and respect his parents.

Rules of the Club

(1) The Club shall open from 5-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

(2) A register of members shall be kept in the club.

(3) Upon entry each boy must sign his name in the register kept for the purpose.

(4) All games articles are the property of the club and must not be removed from the premises.

(5) The reading room is a silent room and is to be used solely for reading or looking at picture books, etc. No games are to be played in this room. Magazines and other papers may not be removed from the reading room.

(6) The Librarian will be on duty to loan members books which they may take home. All books borrowed must be returned to the club within the prescribed period.

(7) The use of bad language is strictly forbidden. Shouting and unnecessary noise in and around the club is against the rule.

(8) The club shall be purely non-sectarian and non-political. Members will be required to strictly abide by the above rules.

Each Boys' Club is managed by a Committee with the District Collector as President and Superintendent of Police as Vice-President and the members are drawn from the public particularly from the social, educational and welfare organizations. Among its functions, it may be stated that it serves to awaken citizens to their responsibilities towards adolescents, poor slum and vagrant children by affording opportunities of participating in clean and healthy recreation to instruct them in the principles of good citizenship, observance of the laws of the land, etc. The activities of these clubs are guided and governed by these Committees besides, maintaining proper accounts.

A Central Committee with the Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D., Madras as President serves to correlate and co-ordinate the activities of these clubs at various centres of the State and to assess and review the progress made by the individual clubs once in a quarter. Accounts are properly maintained and checked by the local officers. Superintendent of Police of the district, is responsible for the proper rendering of accounts. Special attention is paid to enroll slum children and vagrants for whom these clubs are intended.

The three fold functions of these clubs intended for building up the character of the children and to wean them away from crime are :

(*a*) Physical-*cum*-recreational.

(*b*) Educational.

(*c*) Cultural.

(*a*) In door and out-door games are the regular feature of these clubs intended to develop the physical culture of the members. Milk supplied to the members gratis provides the much needed nutrient. The regular activities of the clubs are spiced with feasts on festive occasions—thanks to the munificence of the public. A seasoned police officer attends the club daily to help the children organize their games and as their friend he takes particular care to inculcate the spirit of discipline among them—incidentally a welcome role to foster good police—public relation. Hobbies like gardening, tailoring and carpentry are also provided in some centres to develop the creative talents of the members.

(*b*) and (*c*) *Educational and Cultural.*—Books and children's magazines selected with care are popular with the members. Periodical lectures calculated to develop the qualities of good citizenship are also arranged for their benefits. Good films, excursions to centres of interest, dramas, musical concerts and variety entertainments with opportunities for the members to exhibit their histrionic talents serve to meet the cultural need of the children and indirectly they induce more and more children to participate in the activities of the club.

Expenses

The expenses involved are met partly from donations from the public and mostly by Government contributions. In certain districts local philanthropists and social organisations like Rotary Clubs have liberally donated funds for the construction of buildings for the clubs, for the supply of uniforms to members, etc. In August 1963, Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, England donated £ 1,000 to feed the members of the Boys' Clubs. This amount has been utilised in supplying "Uppumavoo" to the members of the Boys' Clubs throughout the State. The response from children of selected localities to these Clubs so far is encouraging.

Many of the Districts had events in their annual Police Sports for the representatives of the Boys' Clubs to participate. Last year the Boys' Clubs on a range basis put up five teams for the relay race competition at the time of the State Police Sports. The two teams which came first and second secured some prizes for

which money was donated by Mrs. Clubwala Jadhav, Sri V. A. Chandran and Sri E. P. D. Thomas. This year teams are to be trained for competitions in Cultural activities also in addition to sports.

Some more Boys' Clubs are to be opened shortly. Although the Police Department took the initiative in starting these Boys' Clubs and the Government made certain grants and the local organisations and philanthropists have by liberal donations made their functioning possible, the success of these clubs will depend largely on the active interest that the people of the place take in them. The Indian Conference of Social Work has given such attention to the working of the Boys' Clubs that it may well be hoped that they will have the necessary encouragement and publicity to be of greater use for juvenile vagrants all over the State.

[Paper presented to the Seminar on Social Defence held recently at Rajaji Hall]

POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

On the 19*th May* 1964, *an unruly mob of displaced persons from Therwarli Camp squatted on the Therwarli Railway Station platform as well as on the railway track demanding arrangements for a special train to carry them to the Mana Camp. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police arrived at the scene and tried to persuade the mob to disperse. Seeing the violent attitude of the mob, the District Magistrate declared the assembly unlawful and ordered it to disperse. When all other efforts proved futile, the Additional Superintendent of Police was asked to arrest the ring-leaders. At this the mob became restive as a result of which the police had to resort to a lathi-charge. At this juncture, the mob attacked the police party. An agitator rushed at the Additional Superintendent of Police with an axe. On seeing this, Havildar Munuswamy tackled the armed man, pushed him away and undoubtedly saved the life of the Additional Superintendent of Police. In doing so, he was struck on the knee, resulting in a grievous injury.*

Havildar Munuswamy displayed conspicuous gallantry and a high sense of duty at great personal risk.

He has, therefore, been awarded Medal for gallantry under rule 4 (1) *of the rules governing the award ofthe Police Medal which also carries with it the special allowance admissible under rule* 5, *with effect from the* 19*th May* 1964.

FREE HOUSE SITES

The Harijan Welfare Department is providing house-site pattas for the Harijans and other Communities eligible for ameliorative measures and for landless labourers who do not own any land and whose main occupation is agriculture by resorting to acquisition of land. Under the Harijan Welfare Scheme, house-sites will be given free of cost to all Harijans who do not already own house-sites except in cases where they can afford to pay. Converts from Harijans in similar position will also be given sites free of cost. Each family will be eligible for an extent of 3 cents in wet area and 5 cents in dry area. If Backward Classes are really poor and express their desire to live amidst the Harijans, they are also granted house-sites free of cost upto ten per cent of the total number so as to eradicate the existing sentiments of untouchability in the villages.

The Government have extended the scheme of acquisition of house-sites referred to above to all poor persons irrespective of caste or other consideration and subject only to strict economy criteria. The Government have taken this step towards realisation of socialistic objectives and with a view to give concreteness to the concept of assuring minimum standard of living for the economically weaker section of the society. Under this scheme the Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs during the current year 1966–67. The selection of sites under this scheme is being finalised.

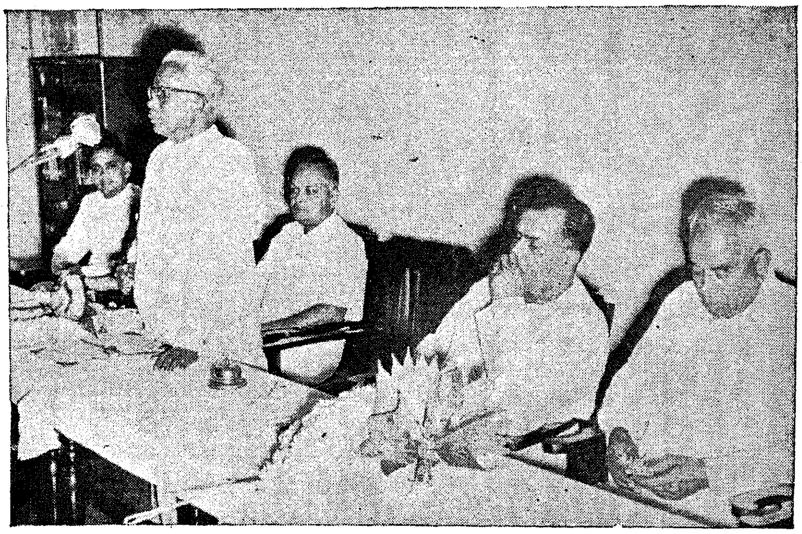
Besides the above schemes for acquisition of land for provision of house-sites to Harijans and other poor persons, the possibilities of allotting house-sites in villages without resorting to acquisition proceedings have been examined. A survey of all the available vacant natham and other porambokes in the villages suitable for assignment has been done so as to provide house-sites to poor persons in this district. A census of poor families who don't own houses or house-sites, has also been taken and special efforts were made to provide house-sites to all eligible poor persons.

As a result of these special efforts, pattas for house-sites for 1,742 poor persons had been distributed on 17th July 1966 by the Chief Minister. The total extent covered by these pattas is 69·33 acres. In 318 cases assignment of one cent or two cents has been given and in the remaining 1,324 cases pattas have been given for extents ranging from 3 cents to 10 cents. Besides these 1,742 pattas, another batch of 442 pattas for the site acquired for the Harijans at the Government cost of Rs. 27,132·85 had also been distributed by the Chief Minister. The extent covered by these pattas is 40·30 acres and assignment has been made at the usual yardstick of 3 cents in wet area and 5 cents in dry area.

The number of pattas issued in each division is given below :—

Name of division.	*Number of pattas.*	
1 Tirunelveli	464	
2 Cheranmahadevi	545	1,742
3 Tuticorin	446	
4 Koilpatti	287	
5 Harijan Welfare section	442	
Total	2,184	

About 2,184 families were benefitted by the scheme.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, who inaugurated the Federation of the Madras State Consumer's Co-operative Societies Limited, is addressing the gathering, Sri N. S. S. Mandradiar, Minister for Co-operation, presided.

Supply of Tools and Equipments to Handicrafts

The All-India Handicrafts Board has evolved a new scheme according to which certain tools and equipment required by the crafts mentioned in the scheme supplied to the individual craftsmen, co-operative societies, private production units, etc., at 50 per cent cost. The Board is meeting 50 per cent cost of the machinery and the beneficiary should bear 50 per cent cost.

The purchase of the improved tools and equipment to the craftsmen, co-operative societies and private production units will go a long way in improving the production capacity and also stimulate the production of quality goods which can be exported.

The scheme for the supply of tools and equipments to craftsmen, co-operative societies and private production units, etc., on subsidised basis through the State Governments has now been revised by the All-India Handicrafts Board. Under the revised scheme the incidence of expenditure will be as under :—

(1) All-India Handicrafts Board ..	50 per cent of the total cost of machines.
(2) Individual craftsmen, co-operative societies, private production units, etc.	50 per cent of total cost of machines.

Under the scheme the State Government will have to assess the requirements of the tools and equipments of the Handicrafts sector of the State and place orders with the All-India Handicrafts Board which will procure the equipments from the manufacturers or dealers and supply to the master craftsmen, co-operative societies, private units, etc., through the State Governments. In the first instance, the State Government will have to bear 50 per cent of the cost of the machines including packing, cortage, freight, etc., instead of 75 per cent as at present and the balance of 50 per cent of the total cost of machines will be paid by the Board as subsidy.

The State Governments while supplying machines to craftsmen, co-operative societies and private units will have to realise the 50 per cent cost of machines from the party to whom machines are supplied. Thus the State Governments will not be required to contribute any amount towards the cost of the machines. They will, however, will have to include the scheme in their annual plan as 50 per cent of the cost of machines will be debited to them by the Board in the first instance.

While communicating requirements, the names and addresses of the parties to whom the machines are to be supplied together with the names and quantity of machines required by them will have to be indicated by the State Governments sufficiently in advance.

A list of machines proposed to be supplied under the above scheme is attached. Any other machines required by the individual craftsmen, etc., but not included in the list can also be supplied under the scheme.

List of Tools and Equipments of improved type for making handicrafts articles.

Art Metalwares—

1. Pedal operated metal sheet shearing machine for cutting copper brass sheets.

2. Hand operated bench mounting metal sheet rolling machine (slip roll) for making cylindrical parts of brass/copper articles.

3. Hand operated bench type brass/copper sheet circles cutting machine.

4. Electrically operated brass/copper sheet circles cutting machine complete with motor.

5. Electrically operated spinning machine for making round articles out of brass/copper circles.

6. Electrically operated motorised buff polishing machine for polishing of articles.

7. Hand operated metal sheets "bending brake" for bending sides of brass/copper boxes.

8. Hand operated bench type drilling machine with ½" chuck.

9. Electrically operated/motorised sliding surfacing and screw cutting type lathe (bed 4 feet long).

10. Hand operated screw press for punching designs in brass/copper sheet articles such as lamp shades.

11. Electrically operated trichloroethylene metal degreasing machine (to be imported).

12. Electrically operated spray painting machine fitted with air compressor tank and spray gun for spraying synthetic clear lacquer on art brass/copper/filigree/silver/bell-metalwares.

13. Electrically operated oven fitted with temperature control device for dying of synthetic clear lacquer on art brass/copper/filigree/silver/bell-metal wares.

14. Electrically operated portable type shearing machine for cutting brass/copper sheet pieces of irregular shape (to be imported).

15. Hand operated metal rods/pipes bending machines.

Wooden Craft—

16. Pedal operated wood working lathe for turning wooden and lacquerwares.

17. Electrically operated motorised wood working lathe for turning wooden and lacquerwares fitted on an iron stand.

18. Electrically operated wood working lathe bench type (without electric motor) driven by belt fitted to revolving shaft run by an electric motor.

19. Hand operate drilling machine with ½″ chuck (same as at item No. 8).

20. Pedal operated fret saw machine.

21. Electrically operated spray painting machine for spraying colours/paints on wooden articles (same as at item No. 12).

Paper Mache Articles—

22. Oven for quick drying of paier mache articles.

23. Electrically operated "Disintegrator" for making paper powder required for making paper pulp-clay body.

24. Electrically operated portable type sander for smoothing flat surface of wooden articles.

Cloth dolls—

25. Hand operated screw press and metal jig for making masks of cloth dolls.

Stone marble and Alabaster work—

26. Electrically operated "Hack-saw" machine for cutting stones, marble, alabaster in 0 pieces of small sizes suitable for making articles.

27. Electrically operated (motorised) lathe for turning round articles and parts of stone, marble and alabaster round article (same as at item No. 17).

28. Electrically operated buff polishing machine for polishing of articles (same as at item No. 6).

Ivory Articles—

29. Electrically operated (motorised) lathe for turning round articles.

30. Pedal operated lathe for turning or round articles.

31. Electrically operated motorised huff polishing machine (same as at item No. 6).

32. Electrically operated lathe bench type (same as at item No. 18).

33. Hand operated bench type drilling machine capacity ½" diameter.

Jewellery—

34. Hand operated rolling machine for making silver/gold strips.

Pottery wares—

35. Electrically operated pot mill.

36. Hand operated machine for grinding or quarter feldspare, etc.

37. Electrically operated Jigger and Jolly.

38. Hand operated potters wheel fitted with ball-bearings.

39. Badding wheel (of cast iron) for keeping unfinished pottery wares to be decorated with designs.

DONATION TO NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND

A net profit of Rs. 84,000 *was realised from the amount collected as entrance fee and sale of tickets for the entertainment programmes at the Plan Publicity and National Defence Exhibition conducted at Nagercoil during January* 1966. *Out of this a sum of Rs.* 50,000 *was donated to the National Defence Fund and the balance—Rs.* 34,000*—to the District Jawans' Relief Fund. In addition to the above, collections made in the various stalls, through hundi boxes and amounts collected by the Rotary Club and the Lions' Club in their stalls, coming to a total of about Rs.* 2,000 *was also donated to the District Jawans' Relief Fund. The above donations were handed over to Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, at a special function got up at Nagercoil during June* 1966.

State Labour Advisory Board Recommendations

The Fifteenth Meeting of the State Labour Advisory Board was held recently at Ootacamund, under the Chairmanship of Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister. Government, Employees' and Employers' Representatives participated in its deliberation. The following are some of the important conclusions arrived at the meeting :—

1. The Board has agreed to meet frequently than at present that is at least one in six months.

2. With regard to the question of amending the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to empower the Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunals to take up the cases even after a domestic enquiries, it was pointed out that it was not possible for the State Government to amend the Act without the concurrence of the Government of India. The Chairman, however, stated that the State Government would pursue the matter at the next Indian Labour Conference and see if the State Government would be left free to take up separate legislation in this regard as envisaged in the Madras Industrial Etablishments (Regulations of Termination of Employment) Bill.

3. About the possibility of the revision of Privilege Leave and Casual Leave with Pay for the Textile Workers in Madras State, it was clarified that the Government would examined the question further.

4. The Chairman stated that the matter of enacting legislation compelling the employers to provide housing for employees on a phased programme, would be re-examined.

5. The amendment of the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 for the payment of extra wages or Compensatory leave to be given to the workers for the National and Festival Holidays if they fall on weekly offs would be looked into by the Government.

6. The Board recommended that the Government may consider the appointment of a Special Officer to go into the working conditions of the employment in Hotel Industry.

7. It was clarified that the main reason for the delay in the disposal of Industrial Dispute case was due to the number of adjournments asked for by both the parties. It was considered that it was not practicable to fix time limit. However, it was agreed that if specific cases of undue delay were brought to the notice they could be looked into.

8. It was agreed that the section 33 (c) (ii) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 could be amended to provide for claim petitions by representatives of diseased workmen and that it may be taken up for the further action.

9. With regard to constitution of a Wage Board for Engineering Industry at State level for Engineering Factories employing less than 50 workers, the Board felt that no such wage board at State level need be constituted.

10. The Board was informed that necessary amendment to the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958, to provide for the supply of uniforms to employees was under the consideration of Government.

11. With regard to the amendment of section 78 of the Factories Act, 1948 to include the festival holidays in the minimum of 240 days for eligibility of leave, it was explained that as the Act was a Central Enactment, its amendment could be considered only when other States also were in favour of the proposed amendment. It was however, agreed that the Government would place the vie ws of the Board before the Centre.

12. With regard to relaxation of the conditions of minimum attendance of 240 days in a year, the Board was informed the proposed amendment of section

The Posts and Telegraphs Department released a plum colour special 15 paise postage stamp on August 4, to honour the memory of the renowned Indian Scientist, the late Dr. H.J. Bhabha.

The stamp, which carries a portrait of Dr. Bhabha looking at the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay, since renamed in his honour as the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, has been issued to coincide with the anniversary of going 'critical' of the Atomic Reactor 'Apsara'.

Flt. Lt. (Miss) Kanta Handa, an Air Force Doctor who has been commended by the Chief of the Air Staff for meritorious service during the last operations. She is the first Lady Officer of the I.A.F. to have earned this distinction.

79 of the Factories Act, 1948 by the Government of India providing for the grant of annual leave with wages for five days for the workers who work at least 3 months in a year. It was explained that it would not be desirable to liberalise the provision further as it would encourage absenteeism in factories and lead to consequent loss in production.

13. With regard to the recognitions of the Unions by Management, unaffiliated to any of the Central Organisations under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Board took note of the difficulties experienced in this regard and felt that only persuasive methods could be adopted.

14. Incidentally, the Board recommended that the question of extension of the Employees' State Insurance Act to quarries attached to factories and to bungalow watchmen, gardeners, etc., employed by the managements of factories be examined.

15. It was agreed that the question of associating trade union representatives in the price collection work might be pursued further, when the Report of the Special Committee on the computation of the cost of living index for industrial workers is taken up for consideration in October 1966.

16. It was agreed that the question of exemption of authorisations of trade union officials in proceedings before Labour Courts from the payment of court fees on the analogy of co-operative societies might be examined.

17. It was agreed that the Government might be requested to take up with the Government of India, the question of raising the ceiling on at least the loan portion on a par with Bombay under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

18. The Board felt that there was no need to change the existing pattern of the State Labour Advisory Board into a State Labour Conference as the State Counterpart of the India Labour Conference and setting up of Standing Labour Committee at State level. It was however, agreed that the organisations represented would be free to send an alternate delegate if and when its appointed representative was not in a position to attend a meeting of the Board.

19. Regarding the usage of Tamil in the Labour Department it was explained that steps would be taken to print the forms for Annual Returns under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 in Tamil. It was also explained that replies are being sent in Tamil to communications received in Tamil by the Office of the Commissioner of Labour.

Smt. Sarojini Varadappan, Chairman, State Social Welfare Board gave a dinner in honour of the Visiting members of the American Home Economies Association at Mylapore on 26th July 1966, who were on a study tour of India. Chief Minister participated.

Family Planning TRAINING CENTRE AT MADRAS

To fulfil the objectives of the Extended Family Planning Programme, trained personnel are very necessary. The Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of three Regional Family Planning Centres, one for every 10 million population. These three centres form part of 44 Regional Family Planning Training Centres established by the Government of India all over the country.

The main function of the Regional Family Planning Training Centres is to train the personnel for the Extended Family Planning Programme which is now being implemented in the State.

Training centres

The Government of India give 100 per cent financial assistance for the establishment of the training centres and also meet the recurring expenditure in full every year.

These training centres will provide training for family-planning personnel. It will help to train various categories of personnel—from District and Block levels in the psychological, sociological and medical aspects of family planning with emphasis on extension approach ; to develop test and evaluate training curricula for various types of family-planning workers ; to compile, analyse and interpret information and strategy of development of family-planning programmes ; and to offer consultation services to other agencies that need help in family-planning. It will also assist in strengthening family welfare education as integral part of overall education to para-medical workers ; encourage leadership and acceptance of the family-planning programme as a welfare programme by all the citizens ; and assist the District Family Planning Bureau in planning and organizing training programmes.

The training of the following categories of personnel will be distributed between the three Regional Family Planning Training Centres, viz., the training centre at Adyar, the Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning, Gandhigram and the proposed training centre at Tirunelveli. :—

Training load for the next two years

District Family Planning Health Officers.	13
Medical Officers	151
District Extension Educators	26
Block Extension Educators	125
Statistical Assistants	13
Family Planning Health Inspectors ..	512
Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	1,162
Basic Health Workers	1,024
Computors	125
Nurses	13
Theatre Assistants	13
Total ..	3,177

Pre-service training

The staff of this Regional Family Planning Training Centre have been trained at the Central Family Planning Training Institute, New Delhi.

In addition to intensive pre-service training courses n a year, this training centre at Adyar, will also undertake short-term job orientation training courses for the Family Planning Workers. To begin with, it is proposed to concentrate on the trainingof BlockExtension Educators, Family Planning Health Inspectors, Health Visitors, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and Basic Health Workers. The trainees will be brought to this training centre in batches of 30 at a time. After five days of lecture-*cum*-discussions and information sessions, the trainees will be sent to the Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning, Gandhigram, for training in field practice for a period of ten days initially.

The lecture-*cum*-discussion classes will cover 30 hours and the field work will cover 50 hours. Ten hours will be allotted for presentation of reports and evaluation of the training given.

The Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning, Gandhigram has a well developed field practice area for Family Planning, in the Athoor Block and neighbouring villages where the Extended or Re-organized Family Planning Programme has been put in operation, in full swing. The trainees wlll be given training in Family Planning field work here and in making Family Planning acceptable to the people mobilising the services of village leaders for the contraceptive depot holders' programme and for referral services for sterilisation and I.U.C.D. programmes. They will be taught how to implement the Family Planning Programme successfully in the rural and urban areas.

Family Planning Bureaux

All the Family Planning workers from Chingleput district will be trained in the first few batches, at the Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning, Gandhigram. They will come back and develop the field programme in Chingleput district so that the further batches of trainees will be trained in Family Planning field work in Chingleput district.

The District Family Planning Bureaux when these are fully developed in each of the 13 District Headquarters will also train peripheral workers like Family Planning Health Inspectors, Health Visitors, Basic Health Workers and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives in Family Planning.

It is estimated that the training of the Family Planning Workers in the 125 Blocks where the Rural Family Planning Units have been set up under the Re-organized Family Planning Programme, will be completed within a period of two years in the three Regional Family Planning Training Centres and in the 13 District Family Planning Bureaux.

EXTENDED FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

Goal:—*To accelerate the rate of adoption of Family Planning so as to reduce the birth-rate in India to* 25 *births per* 1,000 *population by* 1973.

Objectives:—(1) *To create group acceptance of small family norm in every community.*

(2) *To impart knowledge about family planning to all eligible couples.*

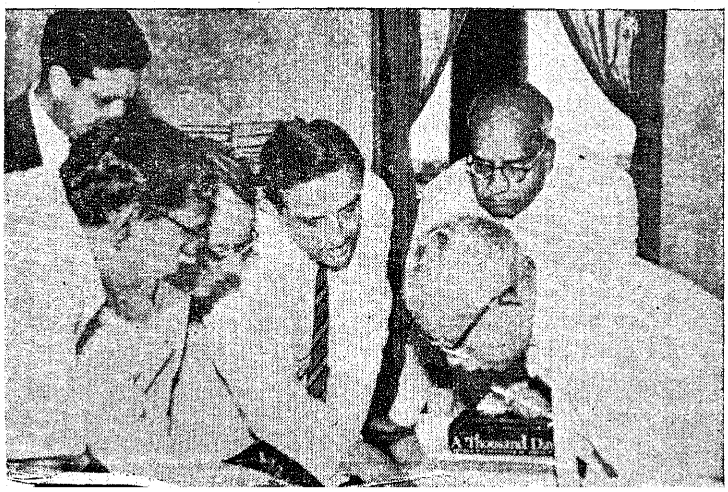
(3) *To assure adequate supply of contraceptives to the eligible couples within their easy reach.*

(4) *To arrange for sterilisation at the rate of* 6 *per mille per year throughout the State.*

(5) *To work the programme through the co-operation of influential and interested leaders of the community giving them guidance and acceptance.*

Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, met Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, at his chambers in the Secretariat on 6th August 1966.

He is discussing with the Chief Minister, Minister for Food, and others, about the preliminary work connected with the Atomic Power Plant to be established at Kalpakkam, near Mahabalipuram.



Duration of Training

	Lecture-*cum*-discussions.	Field Practice.
Medical Officers and Assistant Surgeons.	10 days.	
District Extension Educators.	4 weeks.	8 weeks.
Block Extension Educators.	4 weeks.	8 weeks.
Health Visitors	3 days.	7 days.
Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	3 days.	7 days.
Family Planning Health Inspectors.	5 days.	10 days.
Basic Health Worker ..	5 days.	10 days.
Statistical Assistants ..	4 weeks.	

During the year 1966–67, it is proposed to train 708 persons in short-term job orientation training courses and about 60 persons in pre-service training courses at the Regional Family Planning Training Centre at Adyar, Madras.

District Level.—The District Family Plann[illegible] Bureau will give technical support and guidance t[illegible] aspects of the family planning programme throu[illegible]

the district. Besides the various duties allocated, the staff of the District Family Planning Bureau will be responsible for—

1. Effective propaganda and publicity in the entire district;

Undertaking short-term training courses in family planning for workers and voluntary agencies that may require the training;

2. Checking the contraceptive distribution channels periodically and arranging to replenish stocks wherever necessary and providing information and help wherever required;

3. Helping in organizing Vasectomy and I.U.C.D. Services; and

4. Planning and arranging District Family Planning Conferences for family planning and health and community development workers at Taluk, Block and Village levels for the purposes of a "Two-way communication" about the total programme.

Block Level.—In addition to the duties allocated, the Rural Family Planning staff will be responsible for—

1. Organizing Orientation Training Camps and Vasectomy Camps in the rural areas;

2. Organizing propaganda and publicity for family planning effectively in the Panchayat Unions (all Panchayats);

3. Follow-up work, especially with reference to sterilisation and I.U.C.D. Programmes in the Panchayat Unions area;

4. Organizing Training Courses for the Panchayat Union staff; and

5. Setting up contraceptive depot holders in every village.

The training for Peripheral workers.—Family Planning Health Inspectors, Health Visitors, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, Basic Health Workers will be in the following subjects :—

1. Concept and need for Family Planning.
2. Brief history of Family Planning.
3. Extended Family Planning Programme in India.
4. Anatomy and Physiology of Reproduction.
5. Conception and contraception.
6. Sterilisation and I.U.C.D.
7. Vital registration and its importance in the Family Planning Programme.
8. Attitudes, beliefs and opinions—Social change.
9. Teaching and learning.
10. Motivation in Social change.
11. Principles and methods of extension work.
12. Effective use of Audio-Visual Aids.
13. Role of Basic Health Workers, Family Planning Health Inspectors, Health Visitors and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives in Family Planning Programme.
14. Depot holder scheme.
15. Collecting, analysing and interpreting data.
16. Programme planning in villages.
17. General objections, misconceptions about Family Planning.
18. Follow-up techniques.
19. Evaluation.
20. Visit to the village to apply principles learnt and get acquainted with real situations.

The Regional Family Planning Training Centre at Adyar, was inaugurated by Smt. Jothi Vencatachellum, Minister for Public Health, on 9th August 1966.

The Minister is going round the exhibition organised on the occasion.

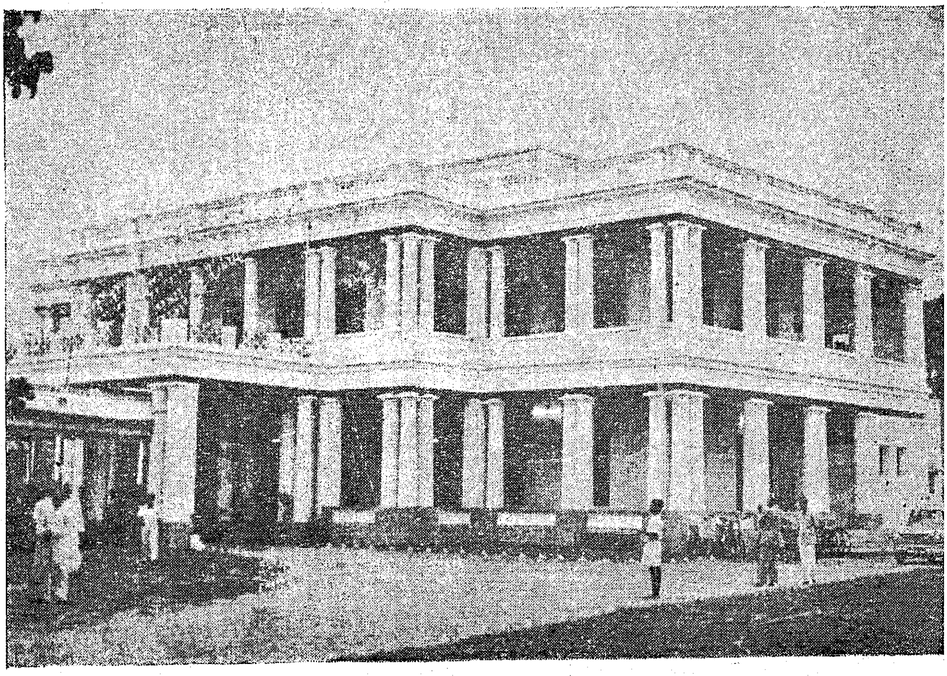
Training Centre for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students

Smt Maragatham Chandra Sekhar, Union Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, is lighting a "Kuthu Vilakku" to mark the inauguration of the All-India Services Pre-Examination Training Centre for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Saidapet, Madras, on 6th August 1966. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, presided. Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for Home, is also seen in the picture.

Government of Madras have submitted a scheme for the establishment of the Training Centre at Madras on the lines suggested by the Government of India to train up Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for all-India Services Competitive Examinations (Indian Administrative Services/Indian Police Service/Indian Foreign Service) and other Central Services Examinations, conducted annually by the Union Public Service Commission. The Government of India have agreed to this scheme and have also agreed to bear the entire cost of the Training Scheme.

The establishment and maintenance of the Training Centre will be under the control of the Director of Harijan Welfare and it is expected to be started this month.

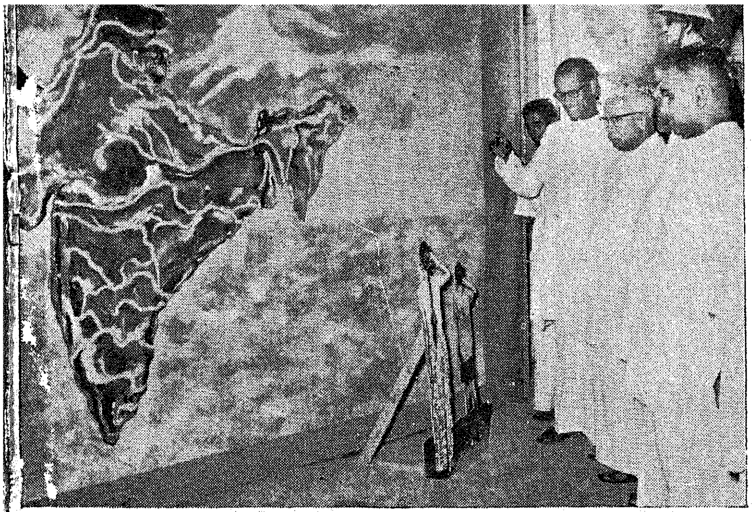
Sanction is accorded to an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,97,000 (rupees one lakh and ninety-seven thousand only) connected with the establishment and maintenance of the Training Centre.



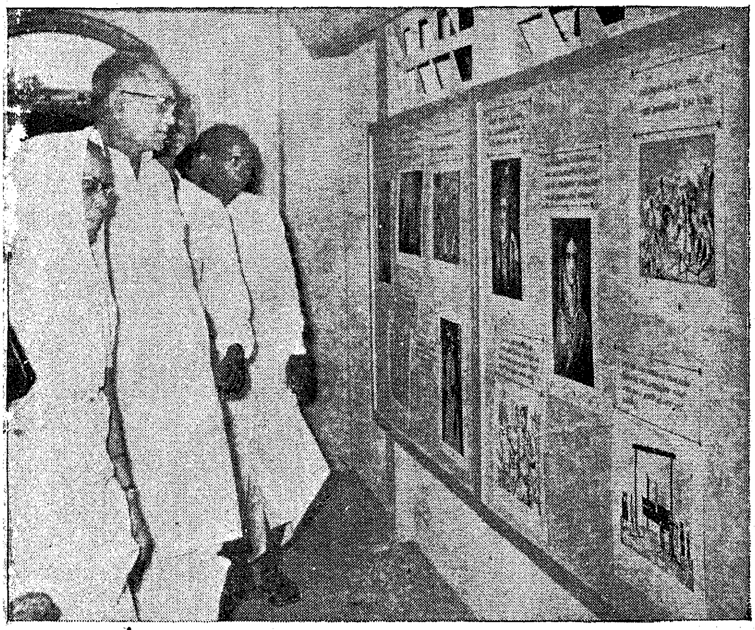
A view of the Pre-Examination Training Centre building.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Foundation stone for the National Memorial sponsored by the New India National Education Trust was laid at St. Thomas Mount on 9th August 1966.



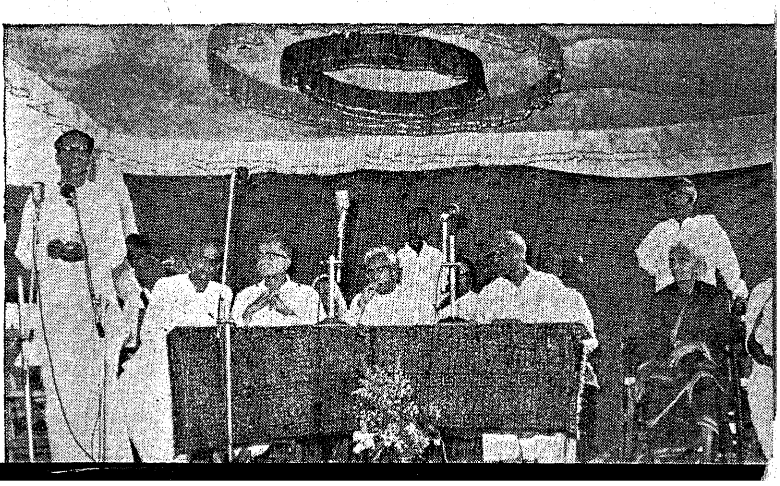
Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, who laid the foundation stone for the National Park around the Memorial, going round the exhibition organised on the occasion.

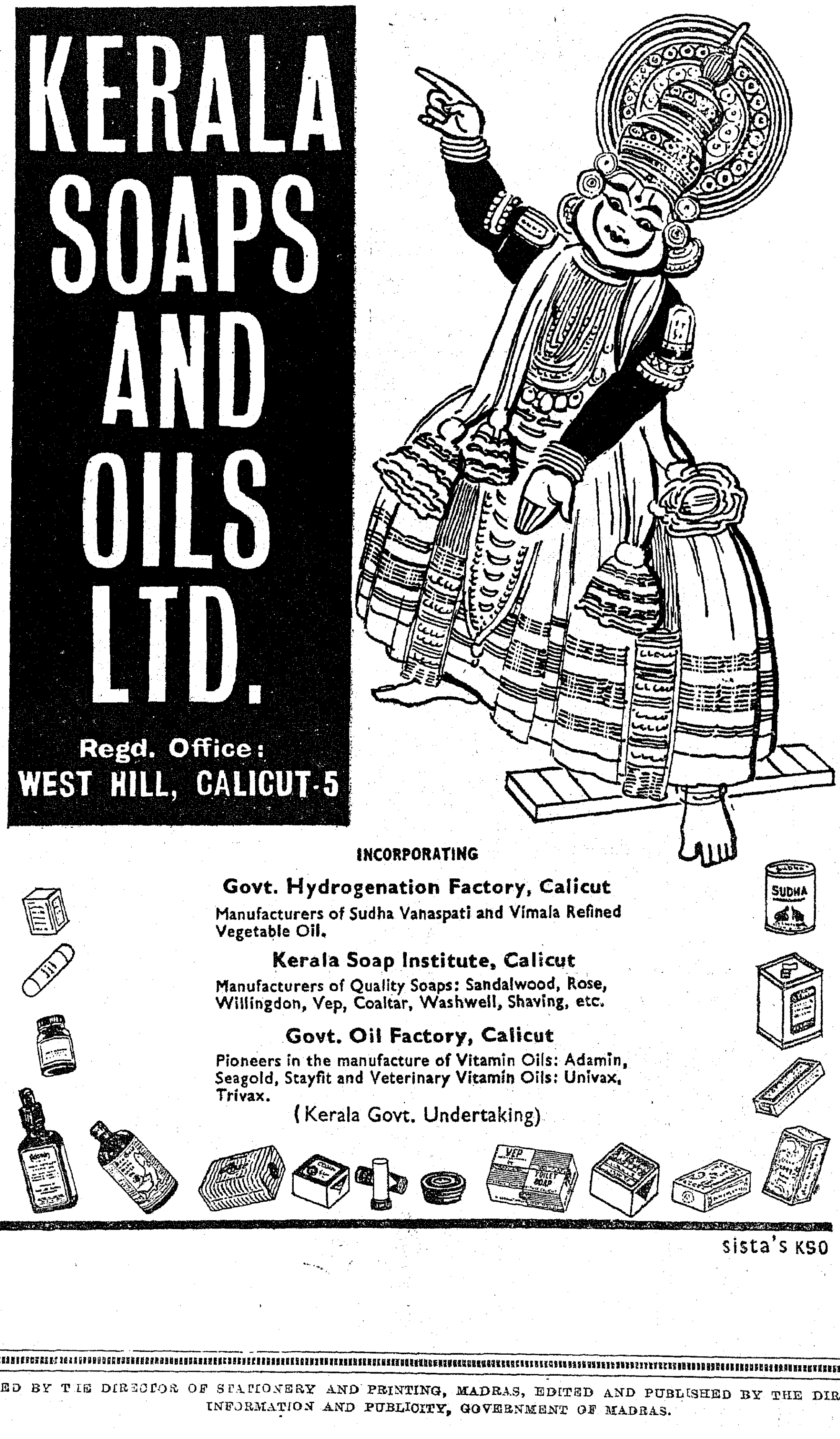


Sri Jayaprakash Narain is going round the exhibition organised on the occasion of the inauguration of the National Memorial Park at St. Thomas Mount, Madras.

Sri Jayaprakash Narain laid the foundation stone for the Muthuranga Mantap in the National Memorial.

Bottom—Left: Smt. Vanjinathan (on the left) and Smt. Thiruppur Kumaran are manuring the saplings planted on the occasion.
Right: Sri S A. Rahim, sponsor of the scheme, while welcoming the *tyagis*, is explaining the scheme of National Memorial.





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